bounded by a curve, there-ded by a curve is always a to Natural Philosophy. A certain effect; therefore that and product is the state of evaporation without rain, pro-which leads to a sparing use of a sparing use of water must

"would be the direct means of taking" se's." saintenance of a large proportion of family, and throwing them on the

ould doubtless deprive many of their ents, which have sprung solely ollies and absurdities of fashion. But at? And what if they did not find employment in some productive la-community would support them or, as well as with unproductive la-that creates no real utility, and of value; for utility is the measure of it is better to do nothing, than to

siety. True, these operatives of shion would suffer in their intellecdesired would suffer in their intellec-ioral character, if left in illeness. But to building pyramids, or raising Chi-s, or rolling stones up hill, only to let back again, like Sisphus in the Tar-irek mythology. It will be only the of one species of unproductive labor er.

the United States, at least, till our rests are exchanged for fertile fields ing villages, our country intersected direction with canals and railroads, school houses, in a word, till is exalted, and every mountain low," literally and spiritually, to want of productive and useful se who may be thrown out of their

onomy, a fulcrum to rest his lever on. leommon sense. My common sense e to regard it as an axiom, that with a ex, the fewer outlets a reservoir has, ter there will be to flow in any one So far as I know, other peo-ase teaches them the same thing, common sense of this commu-omuch from other people's, I inters so much from other people's, it must be had common sense. The not suppose that industry will be disly retrenchment, for all experience at those who are the most economical g, especially for benevolent purposes, he most industrious. He cannot suppose a like has been experiently and the last restrenchment. they will squander it by retrenchment, diction in terms. With industry in-ther than diminished, and capital at paired, pray, why should retrench-

iter-Street, Boston

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1824.

Were I to lay down a rule in any other words that those of the Bible, I would say that health and those of the Bible, I would say that health and those of the Bible, I would say that health and those of the Bible, I would say that health and confort are the standard by which "we are to be governed in our Expenditures." The perfect of the perfect of the corresponding to end, is considered in the control of the course of many displayed by a guest it proceeds upon the different times, head the intention of the cause of missions, or employ it in any other way; but I do not say that he must give all the remainder of his income at hand a constant the means of a tree difference of a tree difference in the control of the cause of missions, or employ it in any other particular way; but I do not say that health and those of the Bible, I would say that health and confort are the standard of truth is erected. In the many do not explain of doing good. The poor he has a way in the cause of missions, or employ it in any other way in the cause of benevolence—to some plan of doing good. The poor he has a way in the cause of benevolence—to some plan of doing good. The poor he has a way in the cause of the cause o retrenchment, for whatever the public, that the demands of health and complete the public that the public, the demands of health and complete the public that the public, the public that the public, that the public, that the public, the public that the public, that the public, that the public, that the public, that the public that the public that the public, that the public that the pu Rail Road from N. Orleans to Passamaquoddy Bay, or cut a line of canal around the territory of the U S.,—a sum large enough to erect a church and school house in every district of 500 souls through the land, and supply each church with a minister and each school house with a teacher—a sum sufficient to furnish every family on the globe with a Bible in one year, and the next four years at most, to furnish a missionary for every thousand souls. This is what retrendment can do; and this is what must be done, at least in part, else the means of evanirs of life. Famine occasions a dorisions, and consequent talentemi-orisions, and consequent abstemi-simplicity in diet; therefore, ab-and simplicity in diet will occasion generation after generation will go down to death, and untold millions will commence their provisions and consequent fam-ogic also, because it proves too at proves too much, proves nothing

Let me tell a story, and I have done. A pop-

Let me tell a story, and I have done. A poperanciple, that the more a man exities for himself and his family, the the community. If "a man who test of a hundred thousand dollars glubundred or a thousand is doing heity," then im proportion as he interest, though in objects of no expenditures, though in objects of no to himself and family, he is a beneciety, because "he is maintaining a 
ortion of the human family," "Pray, where do you live, Sir?" "Why down 
to the to receive its failed to be a "specious one, but whoever 
is it thoroughly and carry out the 
vanced, cannot but perceive its failed to be a specific to the specific or to be a specific or to be ine it thoroughly and carry out the advanced, cannot but perceive its fally political economy, because it proceeds false assumption, that labor which proreal utility, is productive and useful laa argument is this—u wealthy man and beyond his wants, beyond the defaelth and comfort, because he thereheapth and comfort, because he therehesprofitable employment to multinules amics, tradesmen, and laborers, who often means of support. "Refusing" is ween, to ask himself whether hedes notembrace them because he lives "down to Coombese's."

no longer wondered that his medical friend was ready to accept the challenge. Now I don't mean to intimate that the writer of the article in question lives at "Coombese's," or is fond of going there. I would not even insinuate that the Professor's principles of retrenchment would be within the providence of the stricle in question lives at "Coombese's," or is fond of going there. I would not even insinuate that the Professor's principles of retrenchment would be within the professor's principles of retrenchment would be prive him of any sources of pleasure with which he is reluctant to part. But I request overy reader who feels disposed to subscribe to his coordinate, and the professor's principles of retrenchment would be prive him of any sources of pleasure with which he is reluctant to part. But I request on the professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided by the professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided by the professor's principles of retrenchment would be professor's principles of retrenchment would be professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided by the professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided by the professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided by the professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided by the professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided by the professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided by the professor's principles of retrenchment would be provided

### For the Boston Recorder. MANUFACTURING VILLAGES.

Ma. Editor,—Feeling a deep interest for the spiritual and temporal welfare of my fellow men, and especially for that portion denominated the Laboring Class; I am induced to spend a few moments in further considering those interests, which the Rev. Mr. Perry has called up in your valuable paper of Aug. 1st, in his com-munication headed, Valley of the Blackstone. This most important but too much neglected class of citizens are not yet enjoying privileges of schools and the stated ministry of the Gospel, to that degree which their temporal and spiritual good requires; and if suffered long to continue in their present state, our villages, which are now looked upon as the ornaments of our happy New England, will ere long become the sinks of iniquity. These villages now combine all there is in man, of art and enterprize;—which, balanced and governed by a heart regenerated by God's grace, make man an ornament to the world, and a blessing to himself. But when carried forward by the spirit of art and enterprize alone, he forgets God—or conceives the idea that so noble and exalted a being as man, has nothing to fear at the hands of his as man, has nothing to fear at the hands of his Maker, and drowns himself amid the cares of life and sinks to rise no more. The Gospel alone can regulate the principles and charities of men: and this regulator none need more than the extraordinary of the content of the conten the enterprizing and ambitious artist and me-chanic. But such is the location of our manu-facturing villages, that but few of them are accom-modated with the privileges and ordinances of God's house on the Sabbath. It appears to the which they can create in their tions will be a clear gain to the comparison of t some miles from old and established town villages, at a remote angle of their boundary lines. Hence, these villages in a great measure become distinct communities, and require all the privileges of a civil, social and religious nature, which other villages enjoy. It is thought by many, wrong to multiply societies; that if the four corners of a town are densely peopled, and the centre small, but furnished with a church, all must gather there to pay their Sabbath vows. Happy, indeed, would be such a state of things! But never, till the milennium, can it be realized. A population of five or ten hundred people will not, unless stimulated and urged forward by the Spirit of God, as were the audience of Peter on the day of Pentecost, when all came together with one accord, be found travelling en masse, women and children, some miles for the privileges of God's house. They will forego them at such cost,—and will substitute for the privileges of God's house. They miles for the privileges of God's house. They will forego them at such cost,—and will substitute for them, the field and street parade, or launch the boat for a jolly sail, and thus deserate the Sabbath, and openly violate God's law, which done, all restraint is gone, and the way is opened for vice and impiety to enter, to mar all the intellectual and social faculties of man, diminish the resources or the contribuof the benevolent?

is had Christianity. "By what rule are
the governed in our expenditures?" says
is the writer's rule. Now hook at Paul's
lst Cor, 16: 2. "Upon the first day of
teck, let every one of you lay by him in store
and half prospered him." To preserve for
and holy purposes—not to expend for usesupposes,—according to our means, is His
In other words, our means are to govern
tharities—not our expenditures. Look at
the given unto you." Giving, then, is the
the given unto you." Giving, then, is the

Giving then, is the just made perfect.

It would seem doubly important, under existing circumstances, to have our villages well fortified with the principles of the Bible, that they the means of giving.

It is at the practice of primitive Christians, at the practice of primitive Christians, it is a substitute of the su

and, humbled him to the foot of the cross. He now has a family, for whom the best provision is made; labors for the small sum of \$20 a month, or \$240 a year; and since his conversion, has paid to support the Gospel at home and abroad, from \$10 to 20 a year; and says heis not poorer, but richer, in this world's goods, than when he murmured at the sum of \$1,50. Such is the ability of most of our laborers; and many have double the means of this man. Therefore, if the laboring class and operatives in factories can have the privileges of the sanctuary on the Sabbath, we may soon expect a radical change in the morals of our community, radical change in the morals of our community, and to hear songs of praise rising from our vallies, until the most distant isle shall catch the sound, and all the nations of the earth join in one harmonious strain, of Worthy is the Lamb.

A MANUFACTURER.

### For the Boston Recorder.

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND SOULS! What an interesting spectacle to angels! When one of them is brought out of darkness into light, what a thrill of joy spreads through their ranks, and what unwonted strains of thanksgiving and praise break from their lips! Is this interest felt for one? Who then can conof the Gospel, yet not hearing it; within the reach of mercy, yet cut off from the means of obtaining it; standing at the very gate of Hea-ven, and yet sinking day by day into the pit of

another evangeness church should be formed for the western section of the city." Since that time, a committee of three from each of the evangelical churches has been raised, for the purpose of taking measures for the formation of new churches, and are now deliberating on the best means of accomplishing the object. But the first time, latery called on him and wanted it time. It is high time for action. The evil is a palpable one. Its magnitude is already prodigious, and is daily increasing. And the remedy simple, and perfectly within our reach. In the Report, in the remarks of Dr. Morrison in the Report, in the remarks of Dr. Morrison in the Recorder of July 26th, and in the Bible, this remedy is pointed out with the clearness of a work in the right way. There is hardly any work in the right way. There is hardly any

who is there that can sympathize with angels, or has the spirit of Christ,—that does not pant to be doing something to rescue these thousands from the paths of the destroyer? Who is not ready to say, "O! that my head were waters and my eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the dawter of my recole?" the daughter of my people; RST.

# For the Boston Recorder.

A PEACEABLE TOWN The church in Textes along the supposed, it is supposed, in 1735, and Rev. Sampson Spaulding was ordained as the first pastor in 1737. He was permitted to enjoy a happy and successful ministry with his people for about 60 years, when he was called to rest from his labors. The four years previous to his death he had the

The four years previous to his death he had the assistance of a colleague. During his ministry, 245 were admitted to his church.

Rev. Titus T. Barton was ordained as colleague Pastor with Mr. Spaulding in 1792, and dismissed by mutual agreement in 1803. Thirty-three were admitted to the church during his ty-three were admitted to the charten during his ministry. The present pastor, the Rev. Jacob Coggin, was ordained in 1806. Messrs. C. and S. were graduated at Harvard College. The first Meetinghouse was erected in 1734. The present which is a large, commodious house, with a steeple and a bell, was built with great

ananimity in 1824.

unanimity in 1824.

In a valedictory sermon on leaving the old Meetinghouse, the present pastor says: 'It was peculiarly fortunate for us, that the fathers of this town were men of wisdom and piety. For our present welfare, peace, and happiness, for the anjoyment of our civil and religious institu-

tions, we owe much to the Christian zeal and public enterprise of our fathers.'
This town, for 100 years, ever since it was first incorporated, has been distinguished for its union, peace and harmony. No contention has

union, peace and harmony. No contention has ever happened between minister and people. No religious dissentions have ever required the intervention of an ecclesiastical council.

The peaceable and accommodating spirit of the people was remarkably displayed in all their transactions in building and dedicating their last house to the service of God. All the pews were sold in a few hours. This union and harmony speak well both for ministers and people. There is another circumstance which must afford great encouragement and pleasure to the present pastor. One section of the town, where a very large number, perhaps one-sixth or one-

A Sabbath School have been in operation in Tewksbury, with various degrees of success, for about 17 years. It is now very flourishing. A deep interest is taken in it by a considerable portion of the congregation. There are several large classes of young gentleman, and ladies, and two large classes of the fathers and mothers who will have been supported by ers, who will in a few years give up their sta-tions in society to those who are coming after them. The pastor is very active in his school. He visits the families every year, in order to in-terestall in the object; and every Sabbath visits from class to class, imparting instruction and encouragement.

How Ministers may get access to neighbor-hoods and districts, from which they have ever been excluded.

In the town of —, in New Hampshire, a good and faithful brother has been settled several years. There is in that town a certain neighborhood, from which, till lately, he had ever been excluded. None of the people would ever go to bear him preach; nor would they allow him to hold any meetings among them. Their hearts were completely set against him and his doctrine. He wept over their prejudices, which shut their hearts against all instruction. He tried every means to gain their confidence. He would talk with them about their farms, and all indifferent things, to get their hearts open so as though at a distance they appear very much alike."—Cate-indifferent things, to get their hearts open so as to admit the truth as it is in Jesus. But the moment he introduced religion and spake to them of their souls, he had to be off. After he had tried this man and that, to introduce him into the place to hold a meeting, without any prospect of success; he gave up, and made his annotable in a new way. He was in the habit obtaining it; standing at the very gate of Heaven, and yet sinking day by day into the pit of woe!

And is there such a spectacle as this to be seen, do any of my readers ask? Yes, there is; and you have but to step to your door to behold it. Yes, in this city, this favored city, where the waters of salvation are running down the streets like a mighty stream, the total them sand souls are shut out from all the means of grace.

If all the places of public worship in the city, of every kind, were filled to overflowing, 22,000 would still be excluded;—and methinks every more are seen to salvation are reads over the weekly account.

The average and made his the superficies and they attain to nothing deeper; they perpetuate their superficiently. In mass, nothing, it is more shell and husk. But when they do hear that which has more, they do not perceive it, for they look only at the outside, so that while the things which the minister went to the Sabbath School. Then asked all to of every kind, were filled to overflowing, 22,000 would still be excluded;—and methinks every one arose. Then to one the services of the school. Then asked the children all to stop a moment. He told them about the Sabbath School, and how much good it did hem, and how happy it made them. He told them, the things, which the minister went to the Sabbath School. Then asked all to five the parameters of public worship in the city, and make the children all the superficies and they attain to nothing deeper; they perpetuate their superficiality. In mass, and they attain to nothing deepers, they have he are the visiting the district school. He went in one the subdition of the school did then superficies and they attain to nothing deeper; they perpetuate their superficiality. In mass, nothing, and they attain to nothing deeper; they perpetuate their superficiality. In mass, and they attain to nothing deepers, they heave has no solidity, it is mere shell and husk. But when they do hear that which has more, they has no not perceive it, for they look on would still be excluded;—and methinks every Every one arose. Then he told them be should of deaths in this city, should ask himself, is it not possible that my garments may be stained with the blood of some of these souls?

The soul-stirring report of the moral and religious society, which does so much credit to the head and heart of the good brother who you fire it, has laid open the nakedness, not only of the city, but of the land, in regard to this matter; and no Christian here can neglect to read it, without being liable to the charge of willful ignorance; and no one can read it, without feeling that something must be done. And it is a churches, held at the Mission House, it was unanimously resolved, "that the mission House, it was unanimously resolved, "that it is expedient that another evangelical churchs has been raised, for the evangelical churches has been raised, for the evangelical churches has been raised, for the rew churches, and are now deliberating on the new churches, and are now deliberating on the evangelical churches has been raised. For the rew churches, and are now deliberating on the even we churches and are now deliberating on the new churches and are now deliberating on the even we churches and are now deliberating on the new churches and are now deliberating on the even gelical churches has been raised. For the rest of the formation of new churches and are now deliberating on the even gelical churches has been raised. For the rest of the rest is a church and are now deliberating on the even gelical churches has been raised. For the rest of the rest is a church and the propose of taking measures for the formation of new churches, and are now deliberating on the rest of the rest is a church and the propose of taking measur the old man came as a scholar. Soon others came in, and now the whole neighborhood is in that school. And how do they feel towards the min-ister now? Why, that very old man of 80, for the first time, lately called on him and wanted to know why he did not come and hold a meeting

> work in the right way. There is hardly any heart of a parent, however hard and opposed to the truth, which a minister may not reach by good and happy; and he cannot long resist the influence of that man, who is seeking their best good. There is hardly a family or a neighbor-hood in the hand, into which ministers of Jesus hood in the land, into which ministers of Jesus and Sabbath School teachers may not introduce a Christian influence through the medium of the little children. H. C. Wardat. little children. H.

# PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is painful to think how many thousands in our community first undervalue the public worship of God and then neglect it, by disregarding the spirit of our text. The things spoken by the ministers of the gospel should be the objects of attention; not the words, the sentences, the paragraphs, the gestures, the intonations, the inflexions, the aspects of the countenance—nor any circumstances whatever, but the things, the truths of God's word. These, so far as preaching is concerned, create and sustain the interest in public worship. The circumstances by which these truths are accompanied are of secondary importance; they will neither produce nor preserve a permanent interest. Let us not be understood to count the circumstances as of no im-It is painful to think how many thousands in

rtance,-we say they are secondary, not priportance,—we say they are secondary, not primary.

What, then, are the things that are spoken by the ministers of the gospel? That God made the world, and holds all men accountable to him,—that you are a guilty rebel against his law, hastening to the judgment of the great day, which he hath appointed for the purpose of judging the world in righteousness,—that he has sent forth his Son to redeem you from the curse of this law, and now commandeth you and has sent forth his Son to redeem you from the curse of this law, and now commandeth you and all men every where to repent;—also his Holy Spirit, that you may be disposed to repent and become a new creature. Death, judgment, eternity, are things of which the ministers of the gospel speak—the retributions of eternity—it shall be well with the righteous, it shall be ill with the visited and the excitations and not considered.

derstood to count the circumstances as of no im-

routine the various places of public worship within comfortable travelling distance. To-day they go to the Congregational meeting, next to the Episcopal, next to the Baptist, next to the Methodist, or to either, without regard to doctrine or form, but simply to the question, Where shall we hear some fine preaching? Some people refine on this fastidiousness to a wonderful extent. For example; a young Miss, of nineteen, at a series of public religious exercises, inquired of her sister, of kindred spirit, "Who shall we hear preach this afternoon?" "Doctor Such-an-one." "O I am glad,--now we shall have a good cry;" and forth they went to the meetinghouse like two hopeful Niobes, with the expectation and purpose of being immersed in the luxury of their own weeping.—Weeping at what?---the things spoken by the minister? Nay, but by sympathy with the mere circumstantials of the occasion. We cannot say we had rather such people would not go to meeting at all, for the grace of God, in some unexpected four, may cause even this abuse of their facilities and of the means of graces to reduce the results of the control of the process of seven to reduce the control of the process of seven to reduce the control of the process of seven to reduce the control of the process of seven to reduce the control of the process of seven to reduce the process of t hour, may cause even this abuse of their facul-ties and of the means of grace to redound to his glory by their conversion. But we wish they would go for the nobler purpose of attending, with all the attention that an attentive mind can bestow, to the THINGS that are spoken by the ministers of the gospel.

There is no less difference between these, " " " (and the things compared,) than between an egg and an egg shelthough at a distance they appear very much alike."—Coloridge's Biographic Literaria.

sale, so that while the things which the minister speaks do thrill the immost soul of him that attends to the things, they have no perception of the eloquence that is actually poured forth. What is eloquence? Thought is its basis, all other things are but accompaniments, costume, circumstances. Take away all the accompaniments and the basis will be left; there will be alonguere there still. But take away the basis

# HINDRANCES TO REVIVALS.

5. Confroversy about the abolition of slavery.— I am not disposed to decide on the merits of the question respecting "immediate abolition." One thing I believe to be true, that "the ends never sanctify the means."—Every body admits slavery to be wrong, except those perhaps who is wrong for us to retain our fellow-men in bon dage, it may be wrong, and perhaps equally so, for others to interfere in the matter, in the way modern abolitionists are interfering in the case of southern slavery. If slave-holders are highof southern stavery. It saver-nones are ungi-ly criminal (as every good person believes) in grinding the face of the poor colored man, their criminality does not justify what is wrong in those who wish them to do otherwise. Again, if abolitionists are rash and headstrong in the if abolitionists are rash and headstrong in the course which they pursue in order to try to bring about the immediate abolition of slavery, their rashness or imprudence will not make it right for those who differ from them to do wrong in manifesting their difference. Every one who has marked the progress of this matter must be convinced that there is wrong on all sides. Slave-holders are wrong; many of the abolitionists have done wrong in the course which they have taken; and many who are opposed to the sentiments and doings of abolitionists, have done wrong in the methods which they have adopted to show their opposition. Doing wrong is sin. And sin is always a hindrance to the progress of religion. The controversy on the subject of abolition has excited much wicked feeling in communities and churches, among ministers and people. It has called forth much ingry debate and much unchristian denunciation. It has filled that place in the conversa angry debate and much unchristian deminication. It has filled that place in the conversation, and I fear in the hearts of many Christians,
which ought to have been filled with "Jesus
Christ and himercuffed." It has occupied that
place in the columns of religious newspapers,
which used to be occupied with treatises and
exhortations and discussions on the best method
of promoting revivals, and plucking sinners as
brands from the burning. It has taken the
place, in many instances, of the revival lecture,
or of the conference, or of the prayer meeting,
or of the meeting to direct anxious sinners in
the way to heaven. It is not difficult, therefore, to see how it hinders revivals of religion
in our churches. Every one knows that instead
of kindling up revival feelings in the bosom of
God's dear children, it kindles up a spirit of
hostility to each other, and thus grieves away
the Holy Comforter. Thus while Christians
are agitating their own and others' minds with people was remarkably displayed in all their transactions in building and dedicating their last house to the service of God. All the pews were sold in a few hours. This union and harmony speak well both for ministers and people. There is another circumstance which must afford great encouragement and pleasure to the presence a very large number, perhaps one-sixth or one-fifth of his church and society reside, among whom are some of his most able and efficient members, is within a mile or a mile and a half of Lowell. It would be very convenient for them to join the churches in Lowell; but they go voluntarily about three sailes to help strengthen the

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

it is said, "Slavery is a sin, and its continuance It is said, "Slavery is a sin, and its continuance for a single day is a sin; therefore we insist on its immediate abulition." There are many other things which are sins, and their continuance is sin, but it may be utterly impossible (humanly speaking) to do them away at once. Idolatry is sin, and its continuance is sin, but it is impossible for all the Christian world united to do it away at once. We may and ought to side of the way at once. is sin, and its continuance is sin, but it is impossible for all the Christian world united to do it away at once. We may and ought to adopt all suitable ways for doing away idolatry and slavery and every other sin. In the days of the apostles, idolatry and slavery both existed; but how did the apostles endeavor to put down these sins? Let Paul's conduct and preaching at Lystra, at Ephesus, and on Mars Hill, answer the question as far as it regards idolatry; and his Epistle to Philemon, and portions of his Epistles to the Ephesians, to the Colossians and to Titus, and Peter's first Epistle, answer the question as it respects slavery. (See Eph. vi. 5-9; Col. iii. 22-25; Tit. ii. 9-14; I Pet. ii. 18-25.) It is believed by many judicious commentators, that the kind and conciliatory manner which Paul adopted in treating with Philemon, a Christian slave-holder, led him to give freedom to Onesimus, his ranawny slave, whom Paul seat back to him from Rome. Yet Paul does not tell him he must do it, or he is a bidnesses. give freedom to Onesimus, his runaway slave, whom Paul seat back to him from Rome. Yet Paul does not tell him he must do it, or he is a kidnapper, or a knave, or a cut-throat. The influence which the apostles used in putting down these popular sins was that of moral sunsion. They did not undertake to force public sentiment, but to purify and lead it.—" They were determined to know nothing among the people but Jesus Christ and him crucified." Thus adhering to the two grand precepts of the moral law, and presenting them in the gospel style of mildress, they gradually corrected public sentiment and put down idolatry and slavery and other popular sins. Let all the friends of the Redeemer follow the example of the apostless in their efforts to promote holiness and prevent sin, and the cause of Christ will soon be triumphant, and this rebellious world be filled with the glory of God. Let them be united in removing hindrances to revivals, and in promoting holiness and Christian feeling in our churches, and "the Lord will suddenly come to his temple."

The National Preacher for July contains a sermon by Dr. Woods, of Andover Seminary, preached on occasion of the death of Dr. Porter, late President of that institution. We make ter, lite President of that institution. We make the following extract, the sentiments of which may be considered very seasonable.

It was one of his most remarkable characteristics, that he so demeaned himself, as to give no offence. In all his conduct, whether in public or private, he was so free from self-importance and dogmatism,—he showed so deficate a result to the commission of the conduct of the cond

and dogmatsm,—he showed so deficate a re-gard to the opinions and feelings of others, and when he differed from them, made known the difference with so much respect and kindness, and was always so cool, and deliberate, and self-possessed, that I know not that he ever wounded the feelings of any good man. In this attribute of character, how widely different was attribute of character, how widely different was be from some, who are possessed of great activity, and are capable of accomplishing much good, who yet have such faults in their temper and manners, that they are sure to hurt the feelings, and excite the prejudices of others, and sooner or later to destroy their own influence and usefulness. Is not this a matter of more consequence, than is greaterille, accounted to the consequence than it required. and usefulness. Is not this a matter of more consequence, than is generally supposed at the present day? The Apostle Paul, for the sake of doing good, took special care to give no offence to any class of men, especially good men. In things not affecting the great interests of religion, he was always pliable and conciliatory. As far as he could without unfaithfulness to his Lord, he became "all things to all men," for the very purpose of removing stumbling blocks and winning souls to Christ. In this he exhibited the lovely spirit of Christ, whose words and netions and whole character were perfectly kind, and gentle, and attractive, and in whom no one was ever offended, except as the consequence of deep depravity and obstinacy of heart. Why is it that so many at the present day forget the example of Christ to guard against giving offence? With such examples before their eyes, how can they allow themselves to do what will needlessly wound and grieve the disciples of Christ? There are indeed some, who are so unlike the Apostle, that instead of doing all in their power, as he did, to avoid giving offence, and to concil-Apostic, that instead of doing all he their power, as he did, to avoid giving offence, and to conciliate those of an opposite party, seem rather to take pleasure in vexing them, and even to make it an object, by uncaudid and sarcastic language, to provoke their resentment, and drive them to the bitterest hostility. When we witness such the bitterest hostility. When we witness such things we are sometimes ready to excluin. Where is that love which Jesus enjoined upon his followers, and which the Apostle describes at the most excellent of all graces; that love which suffereth long and is kind; which seeketh not her which thinketh no evil: wh which thinketh no evit; which nopeth all imags, and endureth all things? Where is that wisdom which is from above, which is pure, peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated? Where is the doce which rested upon the head of Jesus, a beautiful and striking emblem of the sweet gentle spirit of his religion? Why has the dove beautiful and striking emblem of the sweet gentle spirit of his religion? Why has the dove flown away, and binds of prey come in its place? This was a subject which lay near the heart of our departed brother. He ardently loved the truths of Christianity, and equally loved its spirit. He regarded a bitter, violent temper, though exercised professedly in defence of the gospel, as real hostility to the gospel. Both his judgment and heart adopted the maxim of the Apostle, that "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." He had that meekness and gentleness which showed that he had been with Jesus. Influenced by such feelings, he gave no offence to any of the contending parhe gave no offence to any of the contending par-ties of the day. A decided and unreserved declaration of his opinion, even on the most con-troverted subjects, was received with candor by those who differed most widely from him. Thus instead of promoting alienation and strife among brethren, he used his endeavors to promote feelings of forbearance and kindness, and in this way to remove one of the chief causes of collis-ion, and to bring about a more general harmo-ny among the friends of Christ. His influence all tended to heal division, and to effect a cor-dial union. In this way he conscientiously ful-filled the duty to which he was bound by his in-auguration promise, and which he was heartly disposed to fulfil without any such special obliga-tion, "on all occasions to consult the pence of the he gave no offence to any of the contending par disposed to full without any state of the churches." Happy would it be for the Christian cause, if the ministers of the gospel might be brought universally to copy such an exam-

SPIRIT OF THE MARTYRS IN MADAGASCAR The following striking anecdote was related by the Rev. Richard Knill of St. Petersburg, at the recent anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign School Society.

A missionary from Madagascar informed me, that when he first arrived there, out of a population of the present that when he first arrived there, out of a population of the present that when he first arrived there, out of a population of the present that when he first arrived there, out of a population of the present that when he first arrived there are not the present that the present the present that the present that the present that the present

that when he first arrived there, out of a population of four millions there were only two persons acquainted with the alphabet. A school was commenced; but so reluctant were the people to avail themselves of its benefits, that only three boys attended. Its advantages, however, began at last to be prized; and now there are 20,000 persons there able to read the Seriptures.

FOR SALE

RANCE COMPAN

The Scriptures were translated, and the Bible Society engaged to supply paper, so that every inhabitant might have the Word of God.

An insurrection broke out in one part of the island, and the army were ordered to march to An instruction broke out in one part of the island, and the army were ordered to march to quell it; but, before they engaged in the expedition, the National Idol was to pass out to biess the people; and they were to be sprinkled with holy water, in which the Idol had been dipped. Three hundred of the soldiers had cast off Idol-Three hundred of the soldiers had cast off Idolatry, and when they heard that the Idol was to pass in procession before the ranks, they were in a state of consternation as to what course they The leader of the Christian uested his brethren to assemble in the in order to consult as to what measures e taken. The whole of the 300 could read, and each had a portion of the Scriptures. It was the unanimous opinion, that if they did not worship the idoi they would be considered as confederate with the rebels. Some of the not worship the idol they would be considered as confederate with the rebels. Some of the men remarked that they were poor feeble creatures, and hoped God would forgive them, though they did worship the idol: others alleged that they were married men; that if they refused to pay homage te the Idol they might be put to death, their wives would be left widows, and this shiften feebasters. The leaders of the their children fatherless.—The leader of the party took his New Testament from his pocket, and having heard the opinions of his contrades, he began to put his school instruction into exercise, and read—He, that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me; and he, that loveth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me; and he, that loveth his life more than me, is not worthy of me. They then all knelt down to ask God to strengthen them for the day of trial; and afterwards pledged one another to stand to their resolution. One of them was a traitor, and went and gave information to the their children fatherless .- The leader of the a traitor, and went and gave information to the commanding officer, saying, that the 300 Believers (for so they were called) had resolved not to worship the national god. The leader was sent for, and he determined rather to die not to worship the national god. In the reader was sent for, and he determined rather to die than to deny his Master. On being questioned, he acknowledged the fact: the commanding officer ordered the 300 not to attend when the idol was brought out, but told them that the god would be averaged on them. The army arrived near the spot where the rebels resided: it was clearly intergrable and the army had to pass st impregnable, and the army had to pass tian soldiers were ordered to pro ont ranks; but it was so ordered by Providence that, in the position in which they stood, the arrows of the enemy could not When the sun set they were ordered to retreat: the roll was called, and not though there had been great used.

though there had been great used.

their heathen comrades. The other soldiers inquired by what means they had been preserved, and what paper it was which they had in their pockets: they replied, the New Testament, which they had learned to read in the schools; but it was not that which secured them, but the God whom they served. The others requested them had before the army God whom they served. The others requested also to be taught to read; and, before the army returned, upwards of a hundred more professed the Christian Faith.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO MISSIONARIES, Delivered on Sabbath Evening last, at the Church in Essex street.

REV. R. S. Houston. Dear Brother,-You have been designated to the island of Scio, and so near to the Ionian coast, and so connected with it, that your mission may properly be regarded as a part of the mission to Asia Minor. It will probably be expedient for you to leave Mrs. Houston at Smyrna, till you have visited Scio, and made some arrangements for the Mrs. Scio, and made some arrangements for the ac-commodation of your family. Mr. Paspati, whose representations were among the principal causes of your mission, will doubtless rejoice to come from Constantinople, in case the brethren of that station can ware his accretication of of that station can spare his services for a sca-son, to accompany you on this visit to his na-tive isle; and it may be that he may ultimately tree isie; and it may be that he may ultimately become associated with you. The subject of his future residence, however, is one of common interest to the whole mission, and nothing should be done with a view to his removal from Constantinople, except with the concurrence of the mission.

As it is presented you will be able to exert an influence, not only upon the islands to the south and north of Scio, but on the adjacent coast, you will do well, perhaps, to go by land from Smyrna to Tchesme, a town opposite to Scio, from whence the distance to the island may not be more than ten or fifteen miles. You may also find it in your power to visit the islands of Samos and Mytilene before your return. Ephesus might be worthy of ve but it is at the extremity of a deep bay, remote from Scio, and desolate.

Scio, you are aware, was utterly laid waste

Scio, you are aware, was utterly laid waste by the Turks, early in the war of the Greek revolution. It will be long before its town, and its villages and charming vales, will recover from the ruin, which then swept over them. Nearly a third part of its population, however, are said to have returned, and the experiment is well worthy of being made, whether that island rendered an important centre of religious influence. Possibly the Seminary, which we must ultimately have somewhere in the Leavant for Theological instruction in the modern Greek language, may be placed most advanta-geously in Scio.

ore commencing your mission, it may also de for you to have the benefit of

De advisable for you to have the benefit of per-sonal conference with some of the brethren at Constantinople, who will make you acquainted with many valuable results of their experience. You will be authorized to establish schools in the manner which has been found most useful at Constantinople; and by oral communication, by the circulation of the Scriptures and other ooks, and by the bright exemplification of books, and by the bright exemplification of a holy life, you and your partner will do all in your power to commend the gospel to every man's conscience in the sight of God. The Lord bless thee, and keep thee; the Lord make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.

unto thee; the Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.

Rev. J. P. Adden. Dear Brother,—Circumstances do not permit us to draw up extended Instructions for you at the present time; nor are they necessary. The mission, with which you was the logical counter. are to be connected, is not new; and for an outline of the field, which it is designed to cultivate,
you are referred to the Instructions given to your
immediate predecessors in the mission. In point
of fact, the several stations in Asia Minor, and
that, also, at Constantinople, constitute one mission. In respect to the different individuals,
however, which compose the mission, there must
necessarily be a division of labor, more or less
perfect according to circumstances. The population is made up of a number of distinct nations,—Mohammedans, Jews, Armenias, and ted, is not new; and for an dans. Jews, Armenians, and tions,...Mohammedans, Jews, Armemans, and Greeks,...each having its own peculiar religious notions, and each to be influenced mainly through the medium of a different language. Not that each missionary is to restrict himself entirely to any one of these classes, or languages, but that he should give special attention to some one, in preference of all the others, concertrating his energies upon some one point of influence.

Your particular department of labor will be Your particular department of labor will be the Armenian language, spoken by the Armenian people. The only other missionary of the Board occupying the same ground, is Mr. Dwight, now residing at Constantinople. The attention of Mr. Goodell, for a course of years, has been directed, and until of late almost exhauster to the Armenian peoples but his expl. clusively, to the Armenian people; but his stud-ies have been in what is called the Armeno-Turkish language, or the Turkish language

important, but because it is not wise, in this world of disease and death, to permit a series of important labors to depend wholly on the life of

The acquisition of the Armenian inagasa-will of course be your first duty, and to that you will give your chief attention until its difficulties are surmounted. The Committee advise to a personal conference with Mr. Dwight, as soon personal conference with Mr. Dwight, as soon personal conference with Mr. Dwight, as soon after your arrival as may be convenient. The important question, however, whether you shall make your residence at Smyrna, or at Constantinople, the Committee wish you to refer to the judgment of all the missionaries of the Board in those cities. It is the expectation of the Committee that you reside in one of those cities; and perhaps as Mr. Dwight has been a resident for sometime in Constantinople, become known to sometime in Constantinople, become known to many Armenians in that city, and acquired a portion of that influence to which he is justly entitled, you will find it expedient to make your home in Smyrna, with particular reference to the future correction of the press in the Armethe future correction of the press in the American language. And yet the Committee are aware, that circumstances may render it most proper for you both to reside together for a season, in the metropolis. To yourself personally, this question will be a matter of indifference. and its bearings upon the sacred cause of

and its bearings upon the sacred cause of truth and holiness, by which you will desire to be governed, will best and most satisfactorily be determined by the brethren on the ground.

Your work will be to diffuse the light of truth throughout the interesting regions of Asia Minor, more especially among the Armenian people. This you will do orally, and through the medium of Schools, and of the press. In process of time, you will, almost of course, become acquainted, also, with the Tarkish and modern Greek languages, so as to make them, as well as the Armenian, a medium of intercourse with the people.

ne people.

The Committee can only suggest, in conclusion, that the manner in which you live will probably be more effectual in impressing your actual views of the Christian religion up people among whom you shall reside, than all your direct instructions on the subject. May the Lord grant unto you a large measure of has Holy Spirit, to guide and sustain you, and prosper your labors for the good of men and the glory of his kingdom; and may you and your beloved partner be faithful unto death, that in the end you may receive a crown of glory that

W. PEASE. Dear Brother,-You have long had your eye upon the island of Cy-prus, as your field of missionary labor. It was the first spot that attracted the attention of Paul, after he had resolved to brave the perils of the after he had resolved to brave the perils of the sea in prosecuting his mission to the Gentiles. Thither he sailed with Barnabos—from Scleu-cia to Cyprus;—and there, among the heathen, they planted churches, which have stood to this day. But we behold no longer the living tree; the life is gone, and only the blasted and with-ered trunk remains. You go to prophecy in cir-cumstances scarcely more hopeful than those of Ezekiel in the valley of vision; but you go in obedience to the same Infinite Being, who made his preaching effectual upon the bleached and his preaching effectual upon the bleached and ss members of the human frame; and may ope, if you are obedient like him, and like hi help, if you dependence on the Shirit of God for success, that you shall behold a multitude, who shall live and rejoice forever as the fruits of your

ministry.
From Smyrna you will proceed, by the first convenient opportunity, to Beyroot, as it seems probable that the mission contemplated on the island of Cyprus will correct itself most naturally with the mission in Syria. The resolution of the Committee fixes your designation in Cyprus, unless the brethren at the Syrian mission, a since of incommence are the state. a view of circumstances as they shall be at the time of your arrival at Beyroot, shall unite in the opinion that you had better remain in Syria. Should such be their opinion, you and your part-ner will no doubt very cheerfully acquiesce. But should the mission judge it expedient for you to commence a station in Cyprus, you will then advise with the brethren at Beyroot, with regard to the place, time, and manner best adapted to the commencement of your mission. Per haps it may be well for Mrs. Pease to remain a ission.

As it is presumed you will be able to exert in influence, not only upon the islands to the outh and north of Scio, but on the adjacent oast, you will do well, perhaps, to go by land rom Smyrna to Tchesme, a town opposite to become thoroughly acquainted with the guage of the people among whom you are you shall have opportunity; and employ with zeal and discretion and perseverance and the spirit of dependence on God, all the means which he is wont to bless to meliorate the do-mestic and social condition of men, and fit them for heaven.

Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shep-herd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing is his sight, through Je-sus Christ; to whom be glory forever and ever.

# BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

We wish to make this subject prominent, till the attention of all our readers has been effectually called to it; and then they will doubtles decide wisely upon it.

Suppose the cause of Temperance otherwise provided for, and that Dr. Edwards should de vote himself, for five years, to the work of promoting attendance upon public worship. Suppose he should exert his influence, in every proper way, by addresses, by conversation, by letter, and by the press, upon ministers. Suppose he should collect statistical facts, concerning attendance and non-attendance, and their causes and results. Suppose he should go about and collect audiences wherever he could, and address them on the subject. Suppose he should receive pledges, that " the subscribers will habitually attend public worship, and will exert their influence, in every proper way, to promote the attendance of others." Suppose that he urges attendance, not upon the meetings of any one sect or class of sects, but on the public worship of God; and that he urges this, by the arguments which really ought to prevail with men to worship God publicly. What do you think would be the result? If such an effort should be attended with any considerable suc-

cess, would not its value justify the expense? We do not recommend this plan. We think there are some objections against it, which we are not prepared to answer. But ought not as much as this to be done, and done soon? And ought not Christians to think on the subject, till the right mode of action becomes manifest?

The subject certainly bears a greater analogy to the cause of Temperance, in those points on which the success of such an effort depends, written in the Armenian character, which have been thought to be the following the fol

because the labors in which he is engaged are | is acknowledged by all men, except such as are habitually drunken with atheism. It relates to a specific, visible act, which can be the subject of a resolution and a pledge; -a pledge which, when once made, cannot be wholly disregarded without detection and reproach; -- a pledge to do what every man, except the atheist, may do consistently with his present principles, and what is more, ought to do, according to his present principles. It is a subject, therefore, on there is a plenty of arguments, and on which all the arguments of decent appearance are on one side. Cannot men, then, be ande to see, and feel, and resolve, and act?

It is a subject, too, on which reform may cor mence any where, and on any scale. A single own, parish, neighborhood, family, man, w man, or child, may begin, and such a beginning. if nothing more should ever be done, is so much gained. It is a subject, on which the appeal is each one, concerning his own personal duty and interest; and success, with respect to each erson, depends on his individual determin Has not this enterprise, then, all the most important conditions which rendered success posble in the Temperance reformation?

Some one may say that, in this way, many on the Sabbath, and that it would do them no good. We answer, first, that many would atnd where God is indeed worshipped and his rath is taught, and it would do them good: and econdly, suppose an habitual Sabbath-breaker ed that he does wrong in neglecting to worship God .- and that, in view of sound aruments, he resolves to cease from that firm of evil .- and that, with this resolution, he goes to my place whatever, where men pretend o worhip God; what will be the influence of such a process upon his character? Suppose this to take place in ten thousand instances. Can you believe that none of them would actualy come repentance? Reathran think of these things It is a sub-

ect on which, perhaps, you have a hitherto newected duty to do; and it is one on which you can act, however humble your sphere, and how ver solitary your effort.

BOOKS IN SACRED LITERATURE, ETC.

Schleiermacher, who died during the list win er, with a childlike simplicity of manner, was regarded as one of the profoundest thinkers of He stood, in a manner, between the Germany. Orthodox and Rationalists. Many a young man has been brought off by his reasoning from the ranks of neology, and, unable to stand firm in his midway positions, has passed by hin over into orthodoxy. We might mention here distinguished names. His peculiar views are found in his Christian Faith? and also in the Theo logical Journal' published several years ago by nim, DeWette and Luecke, which had and has

high reputation. Steiger's 'Commentary on Peter's very igly spoken of, but is too large a work for so small an Epistle. The writer is now Professor in the new Theological Seminary at Geneva in

Tittmann, father and son. The father was ourt- preache at Dresden, and author of the emetaSacra'on John,a good work, but in a neasure superseded .- The son was professor of Theology at Leipsic and died last year; he was the editor of an edition of the New Testame and of several works on Biblical philology. His rincipal work is the 'Synonymes of the New l'estament', of which the last part has been pul lished since his death, and is now bound in with the rest. This work, although occasional ly disfigured by a hair-splitting minuteness, we egard as one of the most acute and profound which has ever appeared on Biblical philology. dred topies, most of which have been translated or the Biblical Repository.

Tholuck .- Of his Commentary on Romans e gave an account in our paper of last week. His Commentary on John was suggested by a wish to spread before the public Neander's man er of treating that Gospel. "I had," he says, so many examples before me, of the deen i ression which Neander's exegesis of this Gosel had made on the minds of susceptible young en, that I wished to retain his whole colorng;" he therefore kept close to his method, and any cases even to his very words. In the 3d edition, however, he claims to have made the work more independent, although the same coloring in general is retained. Tholuck's 'contrioutions to the Philology of the New Testament consists of a series of philological investigation atended as a reply to a fierce and unwarrantable ttack made upon him by Fritzsche of Rostock. But his latest and most labored work is the ' Interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount:' and delightful work it is. He here takes up and discusses at length, not only the philological diffisulties; but also great questions of Christian doctrine and ethics which stand connected with this discourse of our Lord. It is not a book to be translated and published here; it is too scienfic for our atmosphere, and the sale would probably not cover the expense; but we can e nend it earnestly to those who love thorough discussion in a spirit of devoted piety and calm philosophy. We perceive a review of this work n the July number of the Princeton Riblical Repository, which to judge from its tone was probably not written by any one who has been Germany.

Wilken's 'History of the Crusades,' is the hief work on this important section of history. The author is professor of the Oriental languages and head librarian at Berlin, and resided ong in England and Paris for the purpose of examining oriental manuscripts in reference to his work. Indeed he was the first who ever resorted to these sources of information, which are in themselves very full and complete. The work has been the labor of more than 20 years; and in it the author has laid the foundation of a

Weiland and Ackermann's 'Bible Atlas.' This work has somewhat disappointed us, in the smallness of the scale on which it is constructed. The illustrations betray much labor and reading; but the judgments are sometimes hasty. We

properly constructed, would be very useful and | representing woman; the etymological meaning but do not know that it will ever come outside.

Rev A Jove K

Winer's ' Manual of Theological Literature' a catalogue of all the best works on the various topics of theology. The plan and object are excellent; the execution is for Germany, and cans than for Germans. Still it is even to us very valuable; especially in the almost universal absence of systematic catalogues of our public libraries,-the place of which, for theologians, this work in a measure supplies.

Correction. - We were wrong last week in say ing that the Buxtorf's Chaldee Lexicon advertised, was the manual only. We learn that Messrs C. & B. have on hand five copies of the folio work, the "Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum, et Rabbinigum:" of which Prof. Stuart justly says, " It is a complete store-house of these dialects, -an opus triginta annorum, and every biblical student should possess it." Preface to Riggs' Manual.

N. B .- In all our preceding remarks, as also in those of last week, we must be understood as speaking only of the scientific value of the works mentioned, -as aids to help the stu-dent of theology forward in a course of solid and thorough acquisition. We suppose him to be of an age to "know how to refuse the evil and choose the good." The works described are written by men of all parties in religion. The great antidote against the danger of error and evil in the use of German books and English books, is humble and prayerful communion with God and our Saviour. Let the heart be kept aright, and we have fewer fears as to the

### Miscellaneous

Poetry.-We notice further in the advertisement the names of the most distinguished German poets and writers, Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Buerger, etc. Their works are in the cheat and popular form, which we believe was first ted in Germany, and is now so extensively imitated in England and this country. We perceive also the name of Claudius, a pious nd eccentric writer of great genius, some of whose little poetic pieces are gems of the highest order, familiar to every rank and age in Germany, from the cottage to the throne and from

the cradle to the grave.

Greek Lexicons, etc.—Here we have the nan of Passow, of all modern Lexicographers ' facile rinceps.' The last number of the Quarterly Review does justice to his merits, at the expense of English scholarship; and from a careful se of the work, we are led to believe the writer of that article, apparently Dr. Bloomfield, the present Bishop of London, has not rated its value too high. The article in question is also found in the last number of the Biblical Repository. Another small though full and very convenient Greek Lexicon for cursory reading, is the 'Lexicon Graeco-Lat, Manuale, published by Tauchnitz as a companion to his edition of the classics,-We see also Pfeiffer's 'Greek Antiquities,' mine which has helped to furnish out many nore modern work. Also a new edition (the fourth) of Hermann's 'Vigerus de Idioti etc. which, to judge from the appearance, must have received many additions.

German Lexicons .- One of the most frequent uiries among those who are commencing the study of German, is, which is the best German Dictionary? We have no hesitation in answering, Noehden's as a manual, and that of Kuttner and Nicholson for those who wish a fuller one That of Noehden as revised Lloyd, is on the whole, in the last edition (1829,) the best manual lexicon which we know of any language Although not mentioned in the advertisement we understand it is now on sale by C. & B. To those who wish for an exhibition of Germa phrases and constructions, the work of Huttner nd Nicholson, though far from being complete and not always in the best English, is yet more full and satisfactory than any other, and is comparatively cheaper. The dictionary of Fluegel was compiled for Germans learning English; -the German English part has no special value over Noelden, while in other respects it is inferior. The edition of Nochden recently published at Philadelphia, would seem hardly to ave received improvement enough in its intrinsic value, to set off against the increase of bulk man Lexicon of Heinsius an admirable aid. If they would look into German etymologies, they must have recourse to the great Lexicon of Ade-

But enough. We fear we have already tired the patience of our readers, although there are quite a number of highly important works which we have passed by. We have written chiefly for private students; indeed, as to public libraries, we perceive hardly a book in the whole advertisement, which ought not to be found in them.

We are glad to see this house and also other pooksellers beginning to import thus largely from Germany; and hope the time may speedily arrive, when the removal of the present most absurd system of duties on foreign books will leave this branch of commerce unshackeled, and relieve our students from the necessity of paying a high duty on their means of knowledge,a duty which operates in fact as a direct premi-

PROPOSED HEBREW LEXICON AT N. YORK. Sometime during the last year we expressed an opinion of this lexicon, in another place but as subscriptions have recently been solicited

we owe to the cause of the Bible and of sound sets out with the assumption, that every Hebrew ternoon, when many who were desirous to atword has in itself and by itself both a literal and tend were detained by business, because it could

paring the present work.

pular. We have a sort of ideal in our mind; therefore of father is 'man and woman.' The tually assembled and demander. Heb. verb mul, to circumcise, is derived from the last letter of the word you, day, and the last letter of the word al, upon. The verb mulh, to die, comes from the same last letter of you, day, and the first letter of another verb .- We wish the work is therefore less valuable for Ameri- to make the absurdity of all this perfectly obvi- feet foreknowledge of all the ous to our readers, and therefore give another example. The Heb. verbs malak, to reign, and malau, to fill, differ only in the last consonant; THEREFORE malak to reign, is derived from malaa, to fill, and means, " to fill out one's duty," or the like, "towards a people." One gentle- the members of any sect are man, it is said, in his simplicity, asked the lexicographer, why malak was derived from malan, attention to the state of soci rather than the reverse? The reply was, be- these facts, and to the degree cause the final a of the one, stands higher in the alphabet than the final k of the other !!! We it is from the violent and by can make this profound logic intelligible to our some persons, constituting a English readers by an entirely analogous exam- ger, or from the cowardly fer The English verbs to heap and to heat, differ only in their last letter; THEREFORE, to heat that certain subjects are unde comes from to heap, and means "to heap on fuel certain persons are kept from so as to make a great fire," etc. If now it be when they please, by apprehe asked why to heat is derived from to heap, rath- violence. And this not only er than the reverse, we reply, that the final p continues to happen. The of the one, stands higher in the alphabet than

> what can be expected from such a lexicon? hat can be expected from such a lexicon? [Fear of moles may indicate, 0].
>
> But enough; let every one examine for him- on in their present course a way. self. We are only surprised to learn that gen- this censorship of the tongu tlemen of reputation for learning in Boston and and completely established, so New York have given their names in support of | zen men, who have wit enough such a work. The time, we think will come to cations of a mob, can at any many, and ought to come to all, when they will public expression of any opin be ashamed of having done it.

Will the N. Y. Observer and the N. Y. Evan- are afraid, or prevent the dist gelist do us the favor to notice this?

### LIBERTY.

The time has come, unless we greatly misake, for the people of this country to consider Fenwick must not celebrate whether they will defend their liberty, and if so, at what expense. What we mean, and preach on the existence of God, is why we think as we do, will appear from what atheistic mob, headed by Abner Kne

selves at the polls, for the purpose of driving tway such voters as were not of their party. Voters, suspected of intending to vote as would not please those who had taken violent possession of the ground, have in some instances been its current, with accelerating velocity knocked down, in others violently thrust away, and in others, prevented by terror from approaching the ballot box. The mandate of the mob has gone forth, and has been well understood, forbidding all citizens to vote otherwis than as would please the mob, on pain of such of tomorrow. And this is not the pe bodily injury as the mob should see fit to inflict. In this way citizens have been kept from voting, and the number of votes given for those whose election the mob desired to prevent, has been less than it otherwise would have been. Whether, in any case, other men would have been elected had there been no violence, perhaps cannot be proved; for the mob would not suffer the proof to exist. The mob procured It is time for them to consider, wh for their candidates the majority which they actually received, by violence; and those men have gone into office, without proof that, if there will hold it with such limitations had been no violence, a majority of votes would have been given for them. The mobs have, by violence, determined the result of elections. Mobs have, by actual force, put their favorites into office. The voters in a certain district are, say 100. Ten of them get together, and resolve | whether they will surrender their rich that A. B. shall be elected, taking his pledge that he will govern as they with. These ten, personally or by their representatives, take their tand around the ballot box, and watch the votes. They suffer business to proceed peaceably, till they find that 25 votes have been given for C. D. after which they "knock down and drag out " every man who will not vote for their candidate; and the result is, that A. B. is declared elected by a majority of five. The usurpation of authority, and the establishment of a despotism by force, are in this case just as real, as if the forms of election had been wholly set aside. Such a government differs from a regularly organized military despotism, in no respect for the better; and in many respects for the worse. We say, therefore, that the citizens of New and price over the London edition. Those who York have been forcibly deprived of civil liberwould go deeply into German, will find the Gerty for several years. The government of the ity has been in the hands of usurpers, or of such persons as usurpers saw fit to compel the citizens to elect .- which amounts to the same thing. It is not strange, therefore, that in that city, liberty of speech should be abolished, and persons and property be unsafe. On events so natural, o much of course, as the late riots in that city therefore, we shall spend no more words. We will look at things nearer home. In Boston, liberty of speech, if not dead, is

n a state of "suspended animation." True, we are yet allowed to talk about the weather. e price of wool, and on some other subjects; but we have not, as we formerly had, the liberty of discussing whatever subject we please, hen and where we please; and we know not today, what we shall be allowed to talk about omorrow. We know not what places of worship will be suffered to be opened on any evening during the week, or on the next Sabbath; or what doctrines the preachers will be allowed to maintain; or who will be suffered to preach. There is not a man in Boston who can speak with certainty on any of these points, unless he foreknows with certainty, all the threaten of all the mobs that may threaten to exist. Does any one ask for proof of this? A short for it in Boston and the vicinity, we think it a duty

time since, the agents of the Maryland Colonization Society appointed a meeting in Bromlearning to refer to it again. We have the fol- field street, on a Saturday night. It could not be holden, and the notice was countermanded, First. It professes to give the literal and for fear of a mob. A meeting at the same place spiritual meanings of every word. That is, it at a subsequent time, must be holden in the afa spiritual meaning. Where is this to land us? not be had in the evening, for fear of a mob. Of course in the dreams of the Rabbins, and Dr. Beecher had appointed a lecture at Pine especially in those of Cocceius; whose lexicon, Street, on Tuesday or Wednesday evening of by the way, and that of Parkhurst have been, last week; but it must be omitted, for fear of a as we are informed, the chief sources used in pre- mob. Dr. Beecher had, some years since, expressed certain opinions on certain points in It is involved in many difficulties Second. The etymologies given are most un- theology, which are in controversy between Profounded and absurd. For instance, the Heb. testants and Catholics; and during his present associated in one department of labor; and an associate is provided for Mr. Dwight, not only ples of duty and interest, the soundness of which representing man, and the letter beth, same statements; and the repeated some of the ment and pollution as well as intermediately associate is provided for Mr. Dwight, not only ples of duty and interest, the soundness of which representing man, and the letter beth, same statements; and therefore his mouth must represent the control of the co

be stopped. We do not k thought " prudent," lestdo or say on the next Sabbath. mobs, to predict. We do not say these things for

casting blame on any individual or denomination of men, Catholic Orthodox or heretical. We do or universally free from guilt. we enjoy in such a state of s agining danger where none currency, and is fast getting the final t of the other! Now if this is nonsense a permanent rule of action in English, what else can it be in Hebrew? And speech must be abridged, jus fear of mobs may indicate. On like, or silence any antago pic, on which they do not wish to ! he know the truth. A little far Beecher must not preach in fa-Society, for fear of a Catholic Protestant mob; and Dr. Cha Dr. Edwards must not deliver a For several years past, elections to civil office perance, for fear of a rum-selling n the city of New York have been attended with violence. Ruffians have stationed them-

mob. True, all these subjects are a ed yet. We have not yet been very centre of the whirlpool an gulphed in its vortex; but the er weeks past show that we are in it and are suffering ourselves to be swe the point where destruction is co are many subjects on which we day; but the liberty of speaking another is challenged and surre man can tell what he shall be perm of this week, or this month or the growing upon the country, and has he

ng for years. We say, therefore, it is time for the this country to consider whether they fend their liberty; and at what exper whether they will defend it at the will hold their liberty of speech ent impaired, cost what it may; or wh a mob, or the supposed will of a mob, may impose upon it. It is t to consider whether they will bold their rights, even if there is danger those in power responsible for the fear. We would have men do noth but consider this subject well, make minds deliberately, and act, as they sha

P. S. See account of mobs in Philad

# MORAL REFORM.

It is then well understood that the senevolent Society" of Laight st ats of Mr. M'Dowall, but hav inent support for their object, stinct from his. This Society had their friends, and Mr. M'De in the 3d Presbytery. of the editor of the Rec whether there was a full me bytery when this matter was co er, among the members who were the city, there was a large pr the providence of God," to tal at that time, -Lowell Observer.

We were present at, we think, for of Presbytery on this subject; after was deferred for about two weeks, Dowall's request. We saw no evider such division of the Presbytery into I the Observer alludes to; nor did we timation that Mr. M'Dowall was like for by the absence of any of the me saw no indications that any member wise than kindly towards him, or wis vor others at his expense. We believe solutions of the Presbytery to be a fair, expression of the honest views of the P ry as a body.

The last number of McDowall's rincipally occupied with what is calle lical answer" to the question, "Shall ness be concealed, or exposed?" We: who read it,-er rather, who look at it, any one will read it-what would be ner Kueeland had published it in his I tor? We refer them, also to our re week. And we invite attention to ing extract from an official docum ety, which probably has more done more good, and is doing good ! any other society for similar objects

Besides these direct results, another peen produced, in the tendency to resource valence of the vice which has given a for the establishment of the ins nt of this influence cat portant; and there is got me measures which have b ed will render it still more eff

part of the subject has for very nature of the vice to be of be discussed freely, especiall without great danger of count

with every possible

August 92, 1834.

of them. e may be discountenance to doing violence to the n toding violence to the n toding. The mere fact imposed of a considerable s, whose attention is are my who possess a degree of the consideration of the consideration who possess a degree of the consideration is are the consideration of the consideration , and who possess a degree, and who possess a degree, sufficient to enable their sures which they shall dee in the sure of the ithful, and if need he a fits which may come to the seem to them capable out restraint upon licentiuston, March 20, 1834. hese remarks are from he Penitent Female's Refu m," printed, we presur Inc consideration more. members.

ures pernicious? Why is rooms hung round with the posure" of the vices the any reason be assigned, w mlid against making the sa int and in conversation? We say no more. We le de, whether purity of spee lse delicacy" and "fast er these names driven from

THE HON. JAMES G. BIES published a letter, resign President of the Kentu icty, and assigning his reas from the society. The let olumns of the Liberator the whole, an excellent let passages are worthy of at stating the objections of to Colonization, I wish and to Colonization, a dinctly at the outset, that ghrest degree, impute to the luals by whom it was origin rge majority of those by who cherished, any unworthy is their zeal. their zeal. Nor do I intend to be und y objection to the purpose ionization Society, as exprision, to promote a plan for consent) the free people of

ation, 'to promote a pind the cir consent) the free people of ur country, in Africa, or s Congress may deem most of perations be limited to the itelligent wish, on the part color, or any other class remove to Africa, with the g a colony for the prosecut mmerce, or for any lawful ere could exist, so far as I co le ground of apposition, a migration, that is now in pour fellow citizens to Tert of Mexico. art of Mexico.
But it is very confidently hid, that the discussion of colut our country, has incidenta abject of slavery to public cat to this are to be set do

nancipations that have been beneficiaries have not be nery. I grant, it is pro y, many persons may h duty of emancipation, w e, have been conducted t Mr. Birney here concedes

dy of Colonizationists at He goes on to argue a ancipated, except on con-Africa. Here, too, we agree lectrine is abominable. We hold it would read his lette lves bound, as in conscien her to confute it or yield to Mr. Birney seems to take Colonization is, generally, the y be so. If it is, and if thi ble, it ought to be abandor

stern states, it is a very diff uments do not apply to it. The letter contains some w minor points, on which remark at present. They pair the soundess of his g hat Colonization, perverted een in Kentucky, is bad and

LETTER PROM GERMANY. eared in some of the newspiave been written from Gern and professing to describe ological character of Pro egret to see such a letter use the whole account is d gant, and about as much like a scarecrow dressed up in condly, because it cannot om the gentleman to who without a breach of Chris nfidence. The views, too. doxChristians ofGerman evidently through the not yet fully acquainte guage and theology.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE We learn that the Rev. Was idgewater, has accepted his Biblical Literature in the Th

NEW PUBLIC. The Christian Library. Being of the most popular religion will appear in this journal but by the fellowing gentlemen: Rev. John F. Schroeder, R. Rev. John F. Schroeder, R. New York, Thomas George, This is well printed, in 410. edingly cheap. It comm -which is a very valual

The Analogy of Religion, Natu the constitution and course of

tongue will be con

at any time prese

tagonist of whom

not wish to have the

little farther, as

ach in favor of the

Catholic mob; and Bi lebrate mass, for fear

Dr. Channing must ce of God, for fear

by Abner Kneeland

n is complete.

f speaking on on nd surrendered,

is not the peculi

at what expense.

d it at the risk of

of speech entire and

d will of an imagi

t. It is time for

e is danger, and

ct well, make up

f mobs in Philadel

Society have doubt

called upon" purely "ld," to take up the subject

, we think, four session

two weeks, at Mr. saw no evidence of at resbytery into parties o; nor did we hear at Dowall was likely to sa any member felt other rds him, or wished to f se. We believe the re tery to be a fair, but mi it views of the Preshyte

McDowall's jou what is called a " Bit on, " Shall licenti

posed?" We ask the who look at it, for scare

hat would be said if Ab

ished it in his Investig also to our remarks b

attention to the follow ial document of a soc

more experience, h doing good faster, da

ilar objects on the c

tendency to restrain the which has given accession the institution. The

the institution.

Into the precisely states is abundant evident e instances, highly into the reason to hope, the velocity stope or effectual in future.

ct has for a long

communicating del

ntion of the Director lifficulties. From be opposed, it can be in its deta

ubject; after which

may; or whether it

th, or this city.

hed, so that any h wit enough to get up

August 22, 1834. annual sermons which were several seached for the institution, conducted as eached for the institution, conducted as eached for possible regard to proprietelicacy, were in some instances resorted for purposes the very reverse of those for purposes the very reverse of those in the purpose of the purpose of

other means, not the discountenanced and checked, wiolence to the moral sense of the The mere fact that a society expension and the mere fact that a society expension and the mean fact that a society expension and the mean fact that a society expension and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension are made and the mean fact that a society expension ar , Catholic or Prop The metadof a considerable number of indi-dof a considerable number of indi-se attention is aroused to the sub-into possess a degree of moral cour-to enable them to pursue any ent to enable them to pursue any hich they shall deem proper and ju-regard to it, will have its influence-tors have recently adopted measures the formation of auxiliary societies, axes throughout New England as axes throughout New England as t and lawless charactering a source of residenting a source of other variety fears of other enone exists, the factor are under an interest. ent intercourse with Boston. By se societies, they hope to be able re under an interdi and to communicate such infor-ill have an important bearing upon perals. In doing this it will be their cate such inforpt from speaking abstain from every thing which ot only happens one The notion is go getting itself establish ritiate the public sense, by an unfamiliarity with the details of crime, will feel themselves pledged to make and if aced be a fearless, use of such h may come to their knowledge, as to them capable of producing any eftion, that the like god, just as much a licentious conduct. rse a while longe

remarks are from "A short account Penitent Female's Refuge, in the City of sted, we presume, for the use of

spernicious? Why is it not well to have hung round with them, as a perpetual ure" of the vices that are practised? w reason be assigned, which is not equalagainst making the same ideas familiar and in conversation?

say no more. We leave the reader to ether purity of speech shall be called delicacy" and "fastidiousness," and these names driven from the world.

deliver a lecture or um-selling or runbjects are not inte yet been drawn to ripool and wholly but the events of are in its outer ves to be swept alor ting velocity, k

which we may sper

HEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF CONNECTICTY. -We learn that the Rev. WM. THOMPSON, of N. derstand that two of the Selectment personally desired its publication in the Post of Monday, but were iblical Literature in the Theological Institute of

.

edingly cheap. It commences with life of Henry a,-which is a very valuable work.

A Criticism of Butler's Treatise on the subject, to-

A Criticism of Butler's Treatise on the subject, together with a view of the connection of the arguments of the analogy with the other main branches
of the Evidences of Christianity not noticed in Butler's work. By Daniel Wilson, D. D. Bishop of
Calcutta. Boston, James Loring. pp. 235.

Historical and Descriptive account of Persia, from
the earliest ages to the present time: with a detailed view of its resources, government, population, natural history, and the character of its inhabitants, particularly of the wandering tribes: including a description of Afghanistan and Beloochistan.
By James B. Fraser, Esq., author of "Travels in
Khorasan," "A Tour through the Himala," &c.
illustrated by a map and several engravings. New
York. Published by Harper & Brothers, pp. 245.
(Family Library, No. 70.)

Memoir of William Wilberforce. By Thomas Price.

(Family Library, No. 70.)
Jemoir of William Wilberforce. By Thomas Price.
First American, from the London edition. Boston,
Light & Horton. pp. 88.
We have not read this book; but from the subject,

it can scarce fail to be interesting and useful.

Temperance Anecdotes, and interesting facts. Adapt ed to Sabbath Schools and Families. Selected by the Author of a 'History of the Temperance Reference.' Beston. Geo. W. Light. pp. 72.

These are interesting anecdotes, and the mechan cal execution very neat. car execution very near.

Easy Lessons for Infant classes in Sabbath Schools.

By the Author of Infant School Manual. Worcester, Dorr, Howland & Co., pp. 64.

### FOREIGN MISSIONS

Rev. John B. Adger and wife, of South Carolina Rev. Samuel R. Houston and wife, of Virginia; Rev. Lorenzo W. Pease and wife, of New York; and Rev. James L. Merrick, of Massachusetts, received their instructions at the Church in Essex street, last Sabbath evening. The instructions were delivered by Dr. Wisner, and short, but good addresses were duly, and pronounce sentence according to law; and made by Rev. Mr. Winslow, of Ceylon Mission, and another column, except those to Mr. Merrick, which will appear next week. It was expected that the missionaries would sail in the Pedang, for Smyrna, or Tuesday; but when our paper went to press, the weather had not permitted them to leave the harbor.

### THE CONVENT.

We are not able to give so full and authentic info mation concerning the atrocious outrage of last week, and the circumstances connected with it, as we hoped to do. The Bunker Hill Aurora gives the following

the deficacy" and "fastidiousness," and the circumstances connected with it, as we hoped the these names driven from the world.

The Hox. James G. Berner, of Kentucky, aphlished a letter, resigning his office as President of the Kentucky Colonization dety, and assigning his reasons for withdraw-found the society. The letter fills more than olimns of the Liberator, is well written, and, the whole, an excellent letter. The follow-passages are worthy of attention.

The spanning of the Colonization of the consecution of the convent of Monday 28th ult. The policy assages are worthy of attention.

The spanning of the consecution of the convent of Monday 28th ult. The policy are proposed in the part of the fere people of color residing in remark) the twest of the purpose of the American similarition Society, as expressed in its constinuity to those by whomit is still warm-derished, any unworthy motive as prompt-leter 22d.

The young lady referred to belongs to Now York, and the policy of the objections that exist in my also Colonization, the whole, an excellent letter. The follow-passages are worthy of attention.

The young lady referred to belongs to Now York, a five the residue of the Convent, and she has a brother at Boston, employed with Mr. Bowen, engraver. She best an interest of the Convent, shows a ferre of the Oston, employed with Mr. Bowen, engraver. She best an interest of the Convent, shows a ferre of the Oston, employed with Mr. Bowen, engraver. She best an interest of the Convent, shows a ferre of the Convent, shows a ferre of the Convent, shows a ferre on the season of the Market Cambridge, who had two daughters at the institution. She was carried to the house of Mr. Edward She and the daughter of Mr. Cutter. We do not understand that she complained of any bad treatment of the convent, shows and provided the firm of the manning the statement. It is the statement of the convent, shows and two daughters of Mr. Cutter. We do not understand that she complained of any bad treatment of the convent, shows an a

these reports, and a very injunctional promotion of wears, have been considered to a knowledge of it.

Mr. Birmsy second to return, a very ready are in the second of the satisfaction of the establishment. He came away convinced that no improper measures had been taken with the Nan, and that he rescape must have been effected while in a deranged state of mind, as she declared the public between the courtesy and subject. The views, too, attributed to the orablackinstians of Germany are equally distorted, evidently through the misapprehension of most yet fully acquainted with the German must be subjected. In the evening paper it was stated that he had declined offering any to the public, preferring to leave it to Mr. Cutter's whole leave the new to the considered more impartial and disinterested, as he unstood Mr. C. was about to publish one. Mr. Cutter's wite leave the new to the public of the considered more impartial and disinterested, as he unstood Mr. C. was about to publish one. Mr. Cutter's wite leave the new to the public of the publ

told they were too late. On Monday evening, the outrage was committed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Christian Library. Being a weekly publication of the most popular religious works. No work in the following gentlemen: Rev. John and the same approved by the following gentlemen: Rev. John M. Krebs.

The Weekly in the following gentlemen: Rev. John M. Krebs.

The was peculiarly unfortunate, that the statements of the Bishop and Selectmon were not published sooner. The delay doubtless increased the suspicion was further increased the suspicion was further increased by the following gentlemen: Rev. John Seasu street.

We must also be gour correspondents, not to ender the person whatever.

We must also be gour correspondents, not to ender the being the following gentlemen: Rev. John M. Krebs.

This is well printed, in All cases, must be rejected. We know the practice is somewhat extensive, of sending to editors, articles to appear as clearly the following gentlemen: Rev. John M. Krebs.

We must also be gour correspondents, not to ender the statement of that disease in this city.

From July 23 to Aug. 9th, 2008.

We must also be gour correspondents, not to ender the statement of the delay doubtless increased the suspicion was further increased by the statement, that she had taken the veil, and yet had a promise of an honorable discharge in the weeks, if she should desire it; while the general believes the expectations of the sure; and therefore yet also deaths; 18th, 33 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 10 deaths. On Monday evening, the outrage was committed. is well printed, in 4to. on good paper, and ral belief was, that, according to the principles of a

Eight persons have been arrested for participating the Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the constitution and course of nature: consisting of for trial.

A writer in the Traveller says, "The statutes that are provided for ordinary felons are inapplicable here, and the public peace must be preserved and sextained by those whose lives and interests depend on its preservation,—the people themselves. In all cases it is proper to consider the reason and intent of the law. In matters of little notority the court may neglect these considerations, but where the interest and reputation of individuals who have borne a good name among their fellow-citizens, and who unite much of their sympathy, is at stake,—very circumstance that may favor the accused, will be urged in their behalf; and it would scarcely be considered a judicious administration of civil justice, or an expedient method for prompting public tranquility, to insist upon the iterat fallifiment of the statutory provisions of an act, in defiance of its spirit, and in contempt of the well known opinion of the community. \*\*\* We should not attempt to conceal the fact, that in the present state of the public mind, if too much is attempted, nothing may be done; and unless endeavors are made to allay, instead of increasing the excitement, we have seen only the beginning of trouble. We should all have the discretion to reflect that a riot of so serious and alarming a character indicates a deficiency in the existing laws, or a neglect in their due administration. If the event is wisely improved, it may direct us to a solutary improvement. But if we pursue the deleded offenders in the spirit of ravenge; we exhibit justices with her sword unshathed, and prepared to inflict the utmost vengenace of the law.—The result may disapposit us sail."

What does this mean? Is it a threat? Is it intended to create such a state of feeling in the public, that the Governor will be obliged to pardon the offenders? Or is it the mere carcless expression, without an object, of what some one happened to think, On the most favorable supposition, we exceedingly regret its appoarance; and on the more unfavorable, we utterly abhor its spirit. Let

Dr. Beecher. The instructions given will be found in fear of mobs before his eyes, consider whether they

The following is a list of the names of the pupils at the Ursuline Convent, at the time of its demolition. As many of the scholars owned much valuable property, such as Piano Fortes, Harps, Guitars, Silver Cups, &c. upon which their initials were engraved, and which were stolen at the time of the conflagration, the publication of this list may lead to the detection of the thieves. Editors of papers in this city and vicinity, will confer a favor upon the public by copying the annexed list, and the statement of property missing. Any information relative to the subject will be thankfully received by the Committee of Investigation, now sitting at the Common Council Room.

Boston: Penelope R. Williams, Elizabeth W. Williams, Sarah E. Williams, Melancy A. Williams,

Boston: Penelope R. Williams, Elizabeth W. Williams, Sarah E. Williams, Melancy A. Williams, Mary Anne N. Fraser, Jane Fraser, Mary Anne Bulard, Caroline Bullard, Louisa Murdock, Rosamond A. Moriarty, Ellen Maria Moriarty, Abba Vose Bemis, Louisa Goddard, Elizabeth S. Willis, Frances Anne Whitney, Ellen Jackson, Augusta Willis, Mary Utley, Maria Barnard, Hannah Thompson, Elizabeth McGuire, Elizabeth Page.

South Boston: Sarah E. Howe, Lacy Howe.
Cambridge: Maria D. Fay.
Cambridgeport: Mary S. Bent.
Charlestown: Penelope B. English.
Watertown: Lucy W. Thaxter, Mary L. Thaxter.
Gloucester: Ann Mason, Harriet Mason.
Brighton: Anne Augusta Parkman.

Brighton: Anne Augusta Parkman. n: Rosalinda Russell. Brookline: Marietta Whitmarsh, Caroline Whit-

Bath, Maine: Ann Julia Robinson.

Quebec, Canada: Susan Persult.
Savannah, Georgia: Martha Ann Lamar.
New-Orleans: Gertrude Pend, Rebecca E. Nye,
Elizabeth Jones, Mary Ann Wales.
Porto Rico: Malvina Storer, Rosalinda Storer, Catalina Mason.
Statement, as far as can be ascertained, of the Instruments, Plate, and other articles, lost by the Young
Ladies, in consequence of the laie riot and conflagration at the Ursuline Community, Mount Benedict,
Charlestown.

Statement, as far as can be ascertained, of the Instruments, Plate, and other articles, lost by the Young Ladies, in consequence of the laie riot and conflagration at the Ursuline Community, Mount Benedict, Charlestown.

Miss Fraser; one Harp, Piano Forte and Guitar, 13 Music Books, a Portfolio containing about 200 pieces of loose Music, a Silver Tumbler inial with gold, dessert and tea Spoons, two Settees of mahogany, covered with rug work, rosewood Deak and Paint Box, completely furnished, inlaid with brass (inported), fancy work of every description; more than 300 pieces of drawing and painting, a gold watch, cross and two chains, with other articles of jewelry. Books to the amount of more than a hundred volumes, and all her wearing apparel, except what she had on at the time of her escape.

Volunteer Editorial Matter, in all cases, must

rial. It is a trifle, to be sure; and therefore use hope it will be readily granted. People are apt enough to think that every thing in the paper is the work of the Editor, even while this distinction is retained.

18 deaths; 18th, 33 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

19 deaths; 18th, 33 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

10 deaths; 18th, 33 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

10 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

10 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

10 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

11 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

12 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

13 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths.

14 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths.

15 deaths; 18th, 25 cases 103 deaths.

16 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths.

17 deaths. Total, 180 cases 103 deaths.

18 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths.

18 deaths; 18th, 23 cases 17 deaths.

19 deaths; 18th, 25 cases 103 deaths.

19 deaths; 18th, 25 cases 103 deaths.

19 deaths; 18th, 25 cases 103 deaths.

10 deaths;

centracted by him in Paris.

PORTUGAL.—The cholera is said to have re-appeared at Lisbon. Don Pedro had been saverely ill, but was convalencent. The assembling of the Cortes was looked for with much anxietyr

Turkey.—A fire had broke out in Smyrna, which destroyed property to a large amount, belonging prin-cipally to Englishmen.

### Domestic.

Riot in Philadelphia.—A serious riot took place in South street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening last, the origin of which is thus stated. A place of amisement had been there erected, called the "Flying Horses," which was principally resorted to by colored persons. On Monday evening, some white met visited it, and were driven away by the blacks. On the following evening, a large number of white met collected, and, proceeding to the building, made a violent attack upon it. The assult was resisted by the blacks, and the battle became general. Several persons are very seriously injared. The magistrates and police were present, but their efforts do not seem to have prevented the entire destruction of the building. On Wednesday evening, the mob again assembled, and the following account of their proceedings is giving in the Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday.

Last night another mob, comprising many boys, and a considerable number of adult persons, assembled at about half past ten, in the vicinity of Seventh and Shippen streets, and immediately made an attack upon the African Preshyterian Church. Stones, brickbuts and clubs were thrown at the doors and windows, and in a short time the building was made a complete wreek. A frame house, near the Church, was attacked and utterly demolished, the inmates having barely time to escape with their lives. The mob then proceeded to the corner of Sixth and Small streets, and altacked a house called the "Diving Bell," occupied by John Cox, a white man, and used as a grow shop and lodging place for blacks at the rate of Riot in Philadelphia .- A serious riot took place

all her wearing apparel, except what she had on at the time of her escape.

Miss Pearce; Harp and Stand.
Miss Reaches, I Harp, Music Books, Silver Tumbler, Spoons, Books, and wearing apparel.
Miss Jackson; a Pinon Forte, Music Books, Paint Box and other drawing materials, Silver Goblet and Spoons, Books, and wearing apparel.
Miss Jackson; a Pinon Forte, Music Books, drawing materials, Spoons, Books, and wearing apparel.
Miss Moriarty; a Piano Forte, Music Books, drawing materials, Spoons, Books, and wearing apparel.
Miss Moriarty; a Piano Forte, Music Books, drawing materials, Spoons, Books, and wearing apparel.
Miss Pay; Guitar, Music Books, Paint Box and other drawing materials, a valuable Work Box and wearing apparel.
The Misses Williams, (four sisters;) a Guitar, two Paint Boxs and other drawing materials, Silver Tumblers and Spoons, fancy articles, a number of Paintings, Books, (English, French, Italian, and Latin,) and all their wearing apparel.
Misses Williams, Guitar, Music Books, Silver Tumblers and Spoons, fancy articles, a number of Paintings, Books, (English, French, Italian, and Latin,) and all their wearing apparel.
Misses Williams, Guitar, Music Books, Silver Tumblers and Spoons, fancy articles, a number of Paintings, Books, (English, French, Italian, and Latin,) and all their wearing apparel.
Misses Williams, Guitar, Music Books, Silver Tumblers and Spoons, fancy articles, a number of East of Moyanced from advanced from and a vigorous attack apparent froiters, and at once put the whole body to flight. About twenty persons were captured, and contents for further hearing. The conduct of the Mayor, they were committed for further hearing. The conduct of the Mayor and police was in the highest degree fearless and commendable.

we have been obliged to reject some already.

Obituary notices should be brief. Our paper, if it contained nothing else, would not hold extended notices of one tent part of the deaths in this state, which are really interesting. Still, it is hard to deny to the afflicted, such an expression of their feelings as would afford them some degree of consolation. We beg that we may not often be under the necessity of doing it. in consequence of the bruises and wounds inflicted.

ed that there are many cases in private practice that ed, that there are many cases in private practice that are never reported, out of regard to the feelings of relatives, &c. Thirteen unreported cases have been attended by one physician during one week. Still the aggregate of deaths in yesterday's report is not so large as we had anticipated, nor as the usual excesses of Sunday night might have led us to expect. Our readers will see by the Official Report, that the new cases are 33 and the deaths 17. [N.Y. Truth. Cincinnati.—Our last report was a fearful one. Between 90, and 100 it supergred had gone to the

Between 90 and 100 it appeared had gone to the grave, within seven days. This for Cincinnati, is a dreadful mortality, equal to 800 per week in the city of New York.

of New York.

But the worst is past, as we believe. The deaths of the week ending Wednesday morning the 6th inst. amounted to only 49, just about one half the mortality of the week before. Of 49 deaths, 15 were reported as of cholera. The cholera cases of last week were 30.

Mobile and New Orleans continue to enjoy good last week were so.

heatth. Natenez is also free from seconess.

The President's Health.—The Washington Globe of the 7th inst. says: "Intelligence has been received from the President since he has entered Tennessee, from which we learn that he is well, and sustains the journey astonishingly, considering the extreme heat, and his suffering a sharp bilious attack, which detained him two or three days at Salem, Va. The complaint yielded immediately to sweetlers.

medies."

Indian War.—Letters have been received in Phi-Indian War.—Letters have been received in Phi-ladelphia from General Leavenworth's head quarters on the south western frontier, near the Arkansas River, dated 17th June. This portion of that fine command has the prospect, it would seem, of an ac-tive campaign. The Pawnees will make peace when compelled to do so. We give an extract. "The dragoons are crossing, and we have thus companied the conversions since the first of May.

"The dragoons are crossing, and we have thus commenced the campaign. Since the first of May, 300 miles of road have been completed. The dragoons are moving upon it to make a peace with the Pawnees. We expect to find them 6 or 700 miles from here, and will have a peace with them, if we have to fight for it. They are killing our citizens daily, and robbing every one they can find."

Mr. Ritchie, in a late article on the Presidency, pledges himself to oppose the election of Gen. Jackson for a third term.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has resigned his seat in Congress. His respected, that the President of Har-

ongress. R is reported, that the President of Har-ard College is about to resign, and that Mr. Everett authorised to expect an appointment to that office. The Secretary of War has, amongst other items

of retrenchment, stricken off one cent a mile, from the travelling allowances of the officers of the army. TEMPERANCE IN ALL THINGS.—One day last week, a rather odd looking steamboat landed at our wharves, bearing the not inappropriate cognomination of "Cold Water." She is in all respects a Temperance boat. The owners, the builders, and the navigators are all Temperance men. No ardent spirit was used while she was building: and none are to be allowed on board at any time. It is not even to be received as freight, or upon any terms. The boat is of remarkably light draught, but calculated, by her length, to carry a considerable quantity of freight. The Cold Water is the first boat constructed

by her length, to carry a consucrate quantity of freight. The Cold Water is the first beat constructed on the Illinois river.—Missouri Republican.

New Channel for Commerce.—The steamboat Macon, Capt. Holland, sailed from here on Friday last, for Georgia. She was built to run on the river above Hartford, Connecticut, and parchased by a company to run on the river from Darien to Macon. She draws only two feet with wood on hoard; her wheel is in the stern, and she is calculated to tow boats up. She went by Branswick, through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, by the way of Baltimore and Norfolk, and either through the Dismal Swamp Canal or along shore. I she succeeds in going inland, it will be a new channel for commerce.

[E. Adv. Ship Canal through New-York.—A meeting is

Ship Canal through New York.—A meeting is called at Utica, N. Y. of the citizens from all parts of the state, on the 11th September, to consult on the propriety of memorializing the Legislature to make a Steamboat or Ship Canal Navigation from Lake Ontario to Utica and Albany. One or two primary meetings have already been held, and committees appoint the state of the inted, who seem to pursue the scheme with much terprise and spirit.

The principal obstacle which has prevented the more speedy and general adoption of locomotive enof adapting them to the easy and advantageous use of the Anthracite Coal of Pennsylvania. A series of the Authracite Coal of Pennsylvania. A series of seperiments has been perseveringly tried until the Rail Road Company has had its efforts crowned with perfect success, in this as well as in some other important particulars. The engines now in use on that road consume Anthracite exclusively.—Balt. Amer.

The amount received by the Baltimore and Ohio

Rail Road Company, from persons travelling be-tween Baltimore and Frederick during the month of July last, exceeded eight thousand dollars.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 31st ult. says-The New Orleans Bulletin of the 31st alt. snys
"From every section of the southern country we
have the most cheering accounts of the crops; from
present appearances, the products of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, will far exceed that of any previous
year—the accounts from Texas are also flattering."

The Hatfield meadows have borne a rich crop of
wheat this year. The species planted there is the
yellow wheat. This is the fifth or sixth season since
it was introduced, and no blight has as yet occurred,
the crops averaging avery season from fifteen to twen-

crops averaging every season from fifteen to twen-

The Milton, (Pa.) Advocate of Thursday says:

"The crop is now all taken in, and we presume a better one was never harvested in this region of country. We have understood that it is computed in a large portion of Buffalo Valley, that the wheat crops a large portion of Buffalo Valley, that the wheat crops are portion of Buffalo Valley. The corn crops of the constitution of Buffalo Valley, that the wheat crops are portion of Buffalo Valley. The corn crops the constitution and course of native of Carticism of Buffalo Valley. The computed in the constitution and course of native of A Criticism of Buffalo Valley. The computed in the constitution and course of native of A Criticism of Buffalo Valley. The computed in this region of Carticism of Buffalo Valley. The computed in the constitution and course of native of A Criticism of Buffalo Valley. The computed in the constitution and course of native of A Criticism of Buffalo Valley. The constitution of Buffalo Valley. The cons out the country are very flourishing.

throughout the country are very nourisong.

The annual commencement of the University of Pennsylvania took place at the Masical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 14 young gentlemen; that of A. M. on 20 alumni, and honorary on two; that of M. D. on pine.

on 20 alumni, and honorary on two; that of M. D. on nine.

The Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, of the U. S. Senate, has been appointed Chief Judge of the 2d Judicial Circuit of Maryland, vice Mr. Earle resigned. This leaves a vacancy in the U. S. Senate, which will be filled at the regular session of the Legislature.

Thunder Storm.—On Thursday evening, a thunder storm of unsual severity began between the hours of ten and eleven, and continued until after midnight. Several buildings in this city were struck by the lightning. The roof of the store No. 49, India street, occupied by Messrs. Macomber, Sawin and Hunting, received some injury, but the lower part of the building exhibited no traces of the passage of the lightning to the ground. Some damage was also done to the Oil Factory and Wool Warehouse of Messrs. Downer & Austin, and Mr. J. Whitney. We have not heard of any injuries sustained in the vicinity.

A young man named Abraham L. Olmstead, while bathing at Whitehall, N. Y. a few days ago, in diving, struck his head against the bottom of the lake with so much force as to break his neck.

By the last Apalachicola Advertiser, we learn that

with so much force as to break his neck.

By the last Apalachicola Advertiser, we learn that the citizens of that place have erected themselves into a kind of Arcopagus, for the trial of all offences against good order and the law. Two reasons are assigned for this, that they have no magistrates and no jail; either of which would be insufficient without the other. There can be no putting in jail without a mittimus, and a mittimus itself would scarcely hold the refractory spirits of Apalachicola.

mittimus, and a mittimus itself would scarcely hold the refractory spirits of Apalachicola.

The Medway Tragedy—Mary Daniels, of Medway, was examined before five Magistrates, in that town, on Monday and Taeeday last, on the charge of having murdered her husband, Ezra Daniels,—of whose miserable death some account was given in our last paper. After a very full examination, sho was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$100 for her appearance at the Court of Common Pleas, which commences its sitting in Dedham on the 23d Sept. Sureties being obtained, the defendant was set at liberty.—Dedham Patriot.

### Marriages.

th, Mr. Albert Whitmarsh, to Miss Susan

Mr. Athert Whitmarsh, to Mrs. Susan, the Stephen Tirred.

John F. Trow of New York city, to daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Swift.

Mr. Rouel Atwood, to Miss Betsey Bamp. Charles Shirples, to Miss Bitses Bathsmith. Sonn. Miss Profesire Crandall, to the co. ablinear, N. Y. 17th Philos, Shibaea, N. Y. cham, Rev. Hang H. Smith, of Ohio, to Miss Mary, of Rev. Timeday Hilliard. counsels, M. T. Mr. Charles M. Buldwin, of Fair-Miss Martha & Mitchelt, of Palbayra, both former-

### Deaths.

iss Rath Lewis Sumer, aged 57-Miss-tter of Mr. Efenzer Nichols, 20-Sarah L. Mifrany, 25-Honora Jordon, 32-Morris ry N. Pearseas, 55-Mary Robinson, 67-80-Sarah Faller, 49. n, Mr. Joseph W. Homer, Jr., formerly of

Mrs. Lucy Wild, 48.
Widow Gracy Shedd, 79, recourly of Abington,
I, Hon. John Heard, formerly a member of the
is Senate, 30.
Lower Falls, Oliver F. son of Oliver and Ad-

j. Mary, wife of Mr. Vem. According Jr. Oc. Lynn, Jahlerine Worster, 52.
j. Mrs. Betoey Wing, 76.
rester, (Sandy Bay) Mr. Nehemish Knowlton, 30.
villann, Mr. James Woods, 92. He retired in unanal was found dead in his bed next morning, and, Hon. Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of j. & for many years a Representative in Congressionality, Hill. Henry Homes, youngest chird of Beecher.
hunt Hills, Ohio, Mrs. Eliza E. wife of Prof. Calvinger of the Lane Seminary, and daughter of Rey. Dr. of the Lane Seminary, and daughter of Rey. Dr.

A rice of size, stowe who was with her in her last moments, gives the following account of the strength and triumph of her faith. "A more triumphont death never waswitnessed. It seemed as though her spirit had taken its
flight, and returned again to curt to tell us of the glories
of the heavenly world, and the unspectable joys prepared
of the heavenly world, and the unspectable joys prepared
of the heavenly world, and the unspectable joys prepared
of the heavenly world as well was so filled with the bilss of
heaven, that she would raise her hands and exclaim. "Did
you ever see anything raise her hands and exclaim, of the
hour?" Who will not see glory and bleasedness of this
hour?" Who will not see glory and bleasedness of this
hour?" Who will not see glory and bleasedness of this
hour?" Who will not a glory and bleasedness of this
recently of Redford, Ms. 37.

In Amherst, Aug. 4th, David Farste of Holden, one of
Mr. Lemuel Fiske, 23. This is another instance in which
hot only the high hopes of friends have been suddenly

LIFE of Rowland Hill, in accordance with the gestions in the Recorder a few weeks since, press, and will be ready for families and sabbats she as soon as it can be issued. The work is in the hand sayle when the same of sabbats Sections, and style which will interact of sabbats to be an objection of the same style which will interact on the same style which will interact on the same style when will represent and present life, got my according to the same style same and thought simplified, nummorant and objection parts only being omitted. In his present life, got my at much haste, there are many repetitions of thoughts.

HI'S day published, by LIGHT & HORTON, 3 Corn tall, Memoir of William Wilberforce, Esq. By Thom is Price. First American, from the London edition. Be the second of the series of Books relating to the Color of Barc. 13mo. Clork, 25 cents. 3w. Aug. 22.

EUST published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 122 Washington street, Price 50 cents. The Asalogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the constitution and course of nature, consisting of a criticism of Butler's Treatise on the subject, together with a view of the connexton of the arguments of the amology with the other main branches of the evidences of Christianity not

Persuasives to Religious, consisting of ten sermons, written as a voyage from American to England. By George Wittefield. Fifth American Edition, with a bird memoir of the author. Just Published and for Sale at WILLIAM FERCE'S, 9 Cornhill.

\*\*Lugged\* 22.\*\*

Memoir of Cornelius. Second Edition.

Memoir of Cornelius. Second Edition.

DERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washington street,
have just published, the second edition of
The Lite of Rev. Eines Gernelius. Up B. B. Edwards. In
one vol. 12mo. pp. 369.

From the Presbyterian. "His memoirs will be read with
an interest by all, and especially by those who enjoyed his
personal acquaintones. U. is judiciously prepared, and
the subject.

becomes a work of this kind."

From the American Bightist Magazine, "The incidents
of Mr. C.'s life are there narrated with great fidelity, and
considering the atmost cuttire absence of private records,
with remarkable falness and particularity. It is mere jutice to the compiler to say, that he has prepared the work
in a manner that cannot fail of giving general statisfication."

# YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Eosten Recorder, and by William Hyde, Portland, Me.—Price One Baltar a year—Six Copies for Five Baltar.

CONTENTS OF NO. 9. The Impatient Pupil, with a Picture. Narrative of a Pinns Villager, fletters from China, No. 2. Repentance. The Language of Animals. James and the Flock. A Fragment. Colored Children's Celebration of Independence. A Voice from Prison. Youthful Profunencess. Maxims.

Youthful Profuseness. Maxims.
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Picture. The Little Orphan. Catharine Gray. Account of
the Life of John Vartie. Fortune Telling. What is Fuitht
Self-taught Mechanist. A Quaker Meeting. The Silver
Hook. Ninety Years. A Child four years old. Chook at
Cother side, Jim. Bancing. Lord Brougham's Three
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\*\*Juguat 22.\*\*

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Virgins. Thinking of the Sayiour. Delights of Seasons. Maxims. A Person Fable. Looking and Observing
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the Bramble. Importance of Phrenology. City of Bethany.
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August 22.

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LIAB STONE BREWER has just received from New York, 1 Bale Super Scotch Bird's Eye Diaper, at a reduced price.

August 22.

Valuable German Theological

JUST Imported by CROCKER & IEEE
Augusti Lehrbuch der Christi, Deginengrad,
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Baueri Chrestomathia Chaldain et Talmat,
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Berchnoldt Einteilung in des Alte Test-Von
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Do. Handbund der Dogmosta, 2 von
Do. Lex in Nov. Test. 2006.
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Do. Lex un Nov. Test. 2006.

1731, 410. alvin in Epistolas Comment. 2 vols astelli Lexicon Syriacum, redner der Prophet Joel, laudius Werke, 2 vols.

### THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Theo, whose sad and darkling brow Seems to tell of care and woe. Dost thou pore upon the cloud Which feturity doth shroud, And thy trembling finey fill With anticipated ill?

Ask the lilres of the field For the leasons they can yield; Lo, they neither spin nor toil, Yet how cheerily they amile! In such beautiful array, In such beautiful array, Solomon, in by-gone day, Docked in Ophir's gold and gem, Could not equal one of them Could not equal one of them.
Hark! to fancy's listening ear
Thus they whisper, soft and clear:
'Heaven-appointed teachers we,
Mortal, thus would counsel thee:
Gratefully enjoy to-day,
If the sun vouchsafe his ray; Does each day upon its wing Its allotted burden bring ? Load it not besides with sorrow Load it not besides with sorrow Which belongeth to the morrow. Strength is promised, strength is given, When the heart by God is riven; But foredate the day of woe, And alone thou bear'st the blow. One thing only claims thy care,—Seek thou first, by faith and prayer, That all-glorious world above, Scene of righteonaires, and love;

two Mohammedan rebellions, together with the "ugly monkey tricks" of the highland mountaineers; also the calamities from water and drought, in opposite extremes, which made it necessary to remit the land-tax, during the last two years of his majesty's reign; and to the various public works in repairing the banks of rivers, which have drained both the general and provinical treasuries. The method now adopted to raise money is the sale of office, i. e. eligibility to office, as vacancies may occur. This method has been resorted to several times of late verse for a given period. The present

arrows public works in repairing the loads of rivers, which the general and provinced treasuries. The netherland provinced treasuries are provinced treasures. The netherland provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures. The netherland provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures. The netherland provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures. The netherland provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provinced treasures and provinced treasures are provinced to the provin

practiced by the Chinese of mixing their liquors with ingredients of an irritating and maddening effect, causing a state of inebriety more ferocious than that occusioned by any other spirit, and leading to riotous scenes of the greatest enormity, and which tend to keep alive in the minds of the Chinese, the most unfavorable opinion of our character."

The liquor which is given to sailors on en-The induor which is given to sailors on entering most of the shops which they are wont to frequent in Canton, and which is frequently conveyed to them either openly or secretly at Whampon, is a rare dose, composed often of alcohol, tobacco juice, sugar, and arsenic. The quor.' Its effects, with the substances made with it, are awful; when taken in considerable uses of the man, but, at intervals, it the

of the American ships employed in the Chinese trade, very few are provided with physicians. English laws require that every British ship having more than forty men on board shall be provided with a surgeon. But if the large ships of the East India company cease to frequent this port, it is probable that a very considerable part of the English merchantmen will be equally destines with the American ships equally destitute with the American ships.
With eighty or a hundred ships then annually visiting this port, shall there be no medical aid provided for their sick? Something it seems to us should be done. The medical gentlemen who

That all-glorious world above,
Scene of righteousness and love;
And whate'er thou need'st below.
He thou trustest will bestow.'—Morais of Flowers.

Miscellany.

REVENUE OF CHINA.

In a gazette of the 11th of October there is a long document, which is the result of deliberations among the several supreme boards and the hoo-pao or treasury department. Its object is to nicrease the revenue for current expenses; because, during the last few years, the outlay has exceeded the income more than thirty millions of latels. This is attributed to the two Mohammedan rehellions, together with the "ugly monkey tricks" of the highland mountaineers; also the calamities from water

# From Combe's Principles of Physiology.

IMPORTANCE OF ABLUTION AND BATHING. When the saline and animal elements are not duly removed by washing or bathing, they at last obstruct the pores and irritate the skin—and it is apparently for this reason, that, in the eastern and warmer countries, where perspira-tion is very copious, ablution and bathing have assumed the rank and importance of religious observances. Those who are in the habit of using the flesh-brush daily are at first surprized swhampon, is a rare dose, composed often of alcohol, lobacco juice, sugar, and arsenic. The liquor which contains the alcohol, and which constitutes the principal part of the dose, is litterally and very properly called ho-lsew, 'fire liquor.' Its effects, with the substances mixed with it, are awful; when taken in considerable with it, are awful; when taken in considerable unantities, it not only destroys the great success of preserving health. it not only destroys the reason and or shower bath, as a means of preserving health, senses of the man, but, at intervals, it throws him into the most frightful paroxysms of rage. In a short "Address to masters, officers, and seamen, in the port of Canton," published last September, the seamen's chaplain notices several things which he deems it desirable to accomplish here for the benefit of seamen, and several evils which are to be removed. But one thing of moment, which deserves immediate attention, he did not notice; we refer to some medical aid for the sick.

Of the American ships employed in the Chinese trade, very few are provided with physicians. English laws require that every Rivish. When we consider the importance of the exception of the proportion of the continental neighbors in this respect. They justly consider the bath as a necessary of life, while we still regard it as a luxury.

When we consider the importance of the exows ought to be in as common use as a change of

They justly consider the bath as a necessary of life, while we still regard it as a luxury.

When we consider the importance of the exhalation performed by the skin, the extent to which ablution and bathing of every description are neglected in charitable institutions, in seminaries for the young, and even by many persons who consider themselves as patterns of cleanliness, is almost incredible. Mr. Stuart, in speaking of the North Americans, states in his remarks, that "the practice of travellers washing at the doors, or in the porticoes or stoops, or at wells of taverns and hotels, once a day, is most prejudicial to health; the ablution of the hody, which ought never to be neglected, at least twice a day, in a hot climate, being altostops, or at wells of taverns and hotels, once a day, is most prejudicial to health; the ablution of the body, which ought never to be neglected, of one or more medical genetements. Or some other plan might be adopted, other medical genetements. Or some other plan might be adopted, other medical genetements, independently, establish the united States, to procure a liberal supply of washing the face and yand night in my attend upon the sick and administer to their wants. At Lintin also, if the shipping continues to increase, as it seems likely to do, the constant presence of a medical gentlemen will soon, no doubt, be deemed indispensable.

STRAW CARPETING.

COLBY, at No. 22 kilby street.

Botton, July 30, 1234.

MACKINTIRE & LYF
Countries of the intercourse of day, is about intercourse of the council of trent. By J. M. Cramp.

Text Book of Popery, comprising a brief History of the council of trent. By J. M. Cramp.

Text Book of Popery, comprising a brief History of the council of trent. By J. M. Cramp.

Text Book of Popery, comprising a brief History of the council of trent. By J. M. Cramp.

Text Book of Popery, comprising a brief History of the dry register to regulate the intercourse of the population of the body, which ought never to be neglected.

All least furice a day, in a hot climate, being alto-season of the travelling in the body, which ought never to be neglected.

All least furice a day, in a hot climate, being alto-season of the regulate the intercourse of the regulate the intercourse of the population of the body, which ought never to be neglected.

All least furice a day, in a hot climate, being alto-season of the regulate the intercourse of the street Book of Popery, comprising a brief History of the council of Treet. By J. M. Cramp.

Text Book of Popery, comprising a brief History of the least of treet. By J. M. Cramp.

The medical genetemen will sow of Popery, included the all least furi

A TEST OF DOTTHUSS, the street of the street

It is my opinion that, by early application of this remedy, one-third to one-half of the drunkards might be saved to their friends and society—that is, if they wish to refirm—without this desire, it may be effected in some cases, by destroying the appetite, but not otherwise

A NEW ITEM IN THE REPORT .- The temper ance society at Flathush, N. Y. reports among other things, that, though no drunkard has within the last year been wholly reclaimed, there been since the formation of the society has been since the formation of the society, in 1829, "no new subject of intemperance," In other words, in the last five years no individual in Flatbush has become a drunkard! Would it not be well for all societies to collect information on this point, so that we may with certainty predict at what time the evils of intemperance will whally conset. If the societies of will wholly cease? If the societies do no me than to prevent the formation of intemperate ap-petites and habits, they will accomplish all that was hoped, they will in a very few years achieve a glorious deliverance for the world. But they will do more than this. The spirit of mercy petites and habits, they will ac will not rest while there are so many wounds still open, on which the balm of healing may be poured; the voice of true benevolence will not silent while multitudes are tottering on the ecalled to virtue and happiness.

ASTHMA.—It is said that the fumes of ignited paper, saturated with a solution of salt-petre, gives immediate relief in this distressing complaint. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says, he has experienced its beneficial effeets, and on the recurrence of a paroxysm, ob-tains almost instant relief from burning half a sheet in his room. The prescription is simple, and can be readily tested.

# PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

TEPPERELL AVADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Weduesday the third day of september next, and will continue 12 weeks.

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ERASMUS D. ELDREGGE, August 5.

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Beloved Brethern,—We risid and affectionate salute, and desire that grace, mer od our Father, and Jesus we multiplied unto you. Norable neceptance of this hich we desire should be eknes and love. Indeed, we would be settly relieved to the salute way is greatly relieved. ing you is greatly relie ards you with a sur mutue s we pray, that our mutue t more and more, not wi e Great Source of light and s Address as a happy mu

is Address as a happy meen and increase.
You are already informed cass, and design of that ge urckes, which has assem is time. We cannot fully on with which we assure y four undertaking has his out anguine hopes, and the crmanent beneficial effectivation beneficial effectivitian brotherhood is he feel persuaded our design and prospered by our and prospered by our Ve feel persuaded our design and prospered by our Ve are not deterred, by fresumption, from restifying a have enjoyed in our assay of grace of the Holy Spow good and how pleasant neet together in unity, rength, as well as the pleas sit strong in the Lord for the spread of the rangle against the powe akness, while realizing out to the spirit of one heart and of one the spirit of union has bee the spirit of union has bee mong us in patient discuss ession, in calm and candid difficulties, to conciliate per foundations of our union to by sacrifice or compromy rendering the union no coller in its objects, than the will allow.

ve already entered this ith unfeigned esteem and you all, were that possiphtful seasons of fellowsiuls: where that is impra nmunion of spirit—you offer ours with fervent ur interest and co-operates for the accomplishme

jects for the accomplishmen was formed—and the exer pecial regard for the whole the distinct recognition of interesting relation to the We extend the right han our brethren not yet associ Christian union. Allow us and we will do you good. christian union. Anow us us, and we will do you goo ed your accession to our nu advantage and joy. You hands, and animate our hear visdom of our counsels, a affections. Our Union, as affections. Our Union, as extent, and embraces great fuse through multiplied in

tions, sentiments, and purp bled representatives of the occasion, speak with grea their own body, and to the proportion as they are the ions & designs of a more ex Allow us, too, in the spit the attendance of our bre the attendance of our practicable extent at our semblies. Meet with us, these important occasions, the Lord shall divide seve spirit of wisdom or of pray thropy, or of power and to Come, and cust these rich

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us, to feel assured that ou es retain an unchanged, cordial attachment to the truths, which are the glo which were committed by ers of our Congregational to divinely appointed dep preservation from age to mate spread throughout the We have a recent and to of the unanimous constan-

of the unanimous constant acred truths, afforded by monious reception of the things most surely believely by the last general meeting the Bertal meeting the Bertal meeting.

by the last general meetin ian Brethren, our joy and ding universal attachmen gospel truth, is in full sense of the value and intrines; of their inseparal glory of Christ, the salvat ty of religion, and the prand of their sacred authous the sure sayings of Gos Bear with us, brethren, language of entreavent.

language of entreaty with Abide in the truth. Let the

Ande in the truth. Let it the deity and incarnation the priestly office and Saviour; justification by free and sovereign grace grace of the Holy Spirit, human heart; and the ture of true godliness; i ciated or subordinate tr

ciated or subordinate tru only your creed, but Brethren in the ministre doctrines in obscurity.

doctrines in obscurity, timid commendation. God and your hearers, bibit them in their lovely interests of holiness, in toy to produce all the land Never shall we tremble while these glurious tru in our convictions and o

inisters determ their public labors, and not receive, nor bid Go not this doctrine.

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